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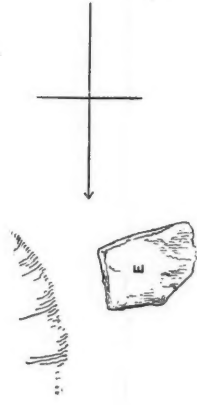
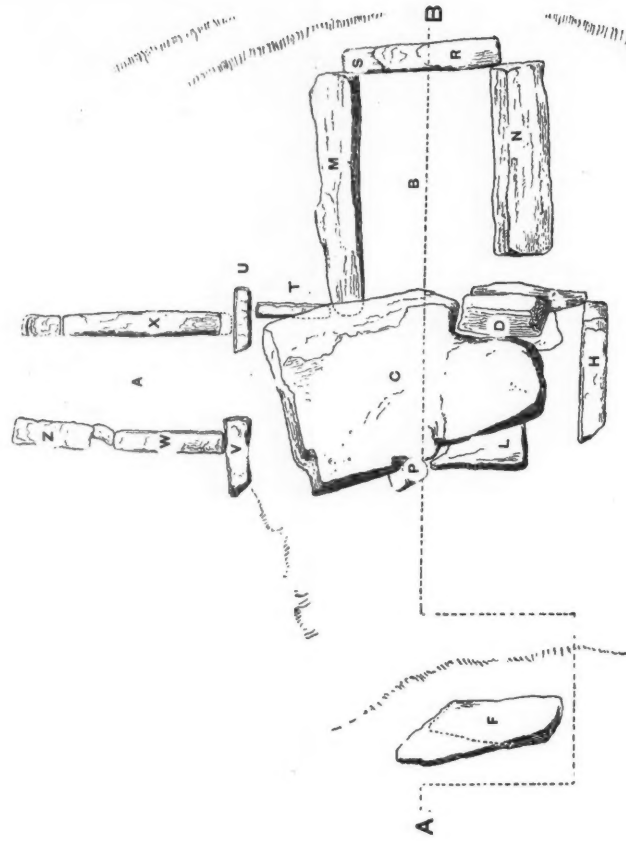
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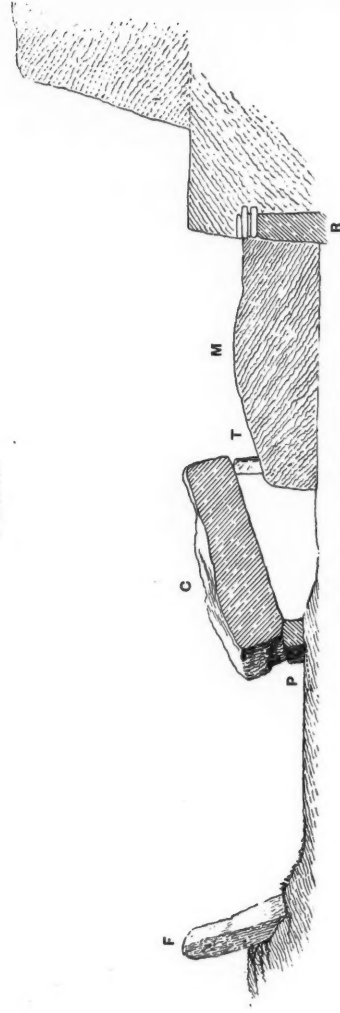
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Megalithic Sepulchral Chamber at Penmaen, Gower.

Archaeologia Cambrensis.

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JANUARY 1894.

DISCOVERY
OF A
MEGALITHIC SEPULCHRAL CHAMBER ON
THE PENMAEN BURROWS,
GOWER, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

BY COLONEL W. L. MORGAN, R.E.

ON the Penmaen Burrows, near Swansea, a large stone, half buried in blown sand, and supported at one end on a smaller one, has often excited the curiosity of antiquaries who may have visited the remains of the ruined church of Penmaen,¹ which was besanded in the fifteenth century. Not only from the fact that the stones had been evidently placed here by the hand of man, but, since they are composed of old red sandstone conglomerate, and are lying above the mountain limestone, it follows they must have been dragged up from the bed of the little rivulet below, where the outcrop of this conglomerate is visible.

After the completion of the excavation of Penmaen Church, some thirty years ago, the Rev. E. James, the Rector, and the late Mr. Matthew Moggridge determined to commence work round this stone, but for some reason discontinued it after the first day. Miss Bostock (and her nephew), who lived near, attempted it again some twelve years back, and cleared the capstone and two uprights; but after carting away a great quantity of

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, Ser. III, vol. vii, p. 362, and Ser. V, vol. viii, p. 161.

sand from the northern side, they discontinued working, as the foundations appeared very insecure, and they were afraid of bringing the whole structure down. No record was kept of what was found, but I believe they came across a large quantity of shells similar to what have been discovered during the recent explorations.

The stones now became besanded again, but still sufficient was uncovered to show that they were probably the remains of a cromlech; and in July 1893 the Swansea Scientific Society, having obtained permission, through the Rector of Penmaen, from Miss Talbot of Penrice Castle, determined to find out what was there; and the result of these investigations has been to prove that this is not, as was supposed, the capstone of a cromlech, but the covering stone of the central avenue of a very fine, chambered tumulus, having an eastern entrance-chamber and southern chamber intact, except the roofing-stones, and a very probable western one also. When the size of the stones is taken into account, the tumulus will compare very favourably with any previously discovered in England.

It was found that the irruption of sand had occurred at two different periods, the first layer, immediately over the stones, being from 6 to 7 ft. thick; then came a layer of reddish sand, about 1 ft. thick, showing evident signs of former vegetation; and then, underneath, some sharp, clean sand again. The top of this layer was about 3 ft. above the original ground. On removing the lower layer of sand, towards the east, an entrance-chamber, A, was found, 8 ft. long by 3 ft. 6 in. wide, contracted at the outer end to 3 ft., and 3 ft. above the level of the original ground; but the height was diminished towards the entrance, as if corresponding to the sides of a cairn of stones enveloping the whole tumulus. The northern stone, 4 ft. 5 in. long by 8½ in. wide, was of red conglomerate; the end stone, 3 ft. long, was of limestone; and the 6 in. space between these stones was filled with rough walling of thin, shaley, carboniferous sandstones. The southern

side, x, was composed of a limestone block, 6 ft. 6 in. long, and 10 in. wide, and a smaller one at the end.

In the chamber were found, mixed with the blown sand, stones of various sizes, and a few bones; but they were in a very rotten condition, and it is doubtful if they were human: any way, they had been frequently turned over, but many centuries ago. We did not disturb the original ground.

Working under the capstone, it was found to be tilted up about 3 ft., so that the southern side was supported on one upright, and the northern side resting at the level of the ground, partly on an evidently fallen supporter and on several small stones, the whole having apparently a most insecure foundation. After clearing the blown sand we came across a very large deposit of sea-shells, consisting principally of mussels, with a few periwinkles, but a total absence of cockles and oysters. They seemed to be of no great age, and there were also a few undoubtedly modern bones with them. Mixed up amongst the shells, and embedded in them, we came across a portion of *The Western Mail* of 1887. These might have been all brought in by rats; but as there were evident traces of egg-shells along with the mussels, either sea-birds or foxes might have had something to do with it. The *débris* was cleared to the original soil.

As the capstone, weighing about seven tons, was poised so delicately that a very slight push might send it over, we determined not to disturb the foundation, and in order to prevent sheep, etc., from getting under it we filled the hollow space with small stones. Judging from what we saw, we had no doubt but that any interments which may have existed in this central avenue have never been disturbed, and are intact to the present time.

On excavating on the southern side, the chamber B, 8 ft. 6 in. long by 5 ft. wide, was found, formed of three large conglomerate stones; but one stone was 6 in. longer, and projected under the capstone. These stones

were 3 ft. 6 in. above the natural surface of the ground, and diminished in height towards the south. The end stone was especially short at the eastern corner. The deficiency was filled up by some rough walling similar to that found in the entrance-chamber.

After excavating through the blown sand, a reddish layer was reached, and some 6 in. below this the sandy soil became mixed with blocks of very much weathered mountain limestone of red sandstone conglomerate, with a few sharply edged blocks of old red sandstone, and a considerable number of tile-like slabs of carboniferous sandstone. The first three are native to the place; but the latter must have been brought from the neighbourhood of Penclawdd or Mayalls, respectively about six miles distant.

In the *débris* were found the remains of a human jaw containing three teeth fixed, namely one molar, two pre-molars, and one molar loose; also the tooth of a horse, and a fine tusk of a boar, with very many bones of various sizes; also a small portion of a bone that looked very much like a broken fragment of a tool-handle. A large, compact layer of the shells was again very prominent; but they consisted, as before, almost entirely of mussels; only one periwinkle and one limpet were noticed. Several birds' egg-shells were also found here.

As the remains had evidently been disturbed several times, there could be but little doubt that the shells, wherever they came from, did not form part of a former kitchen-midden, and the stone erected over them, but were placed there many centuries after the stones.

Up to this point all the remains we had found had been in a state of the greatest confusion; but near the level of the ground, as we approached the southern end, we came across two small bones of a human hand, evidently but little disturbed; and a short distance further, two flat stones, about 1 ft. square. Underneath one were appearances of bones in doubtful order; but

under the other a large bone, possibly a human humerus, was crossed at right angles over a rib-bone; and as there appeared to be more rib-bones here, and these remains looked as if they had never been disturbed, we determined to leave them intact.

In the trench between the eastern and southern chamber was found a very large deposit of shells, together with the tooth of an ox and some bones of various animals; but as the trench was in all probability made some twelve years ago by Miss Bostock, it shows conclusively that this deposit of shells is quite modern.

A short way off, and resting on the reddish sand, were found three small pieces of brown pottery about half an inch square. They were quite smooth on one side, and rough on the other. What they are we did not know. As they were quite flat, they might have been the bottom of a crock, but could never have been part of the sides: any way, the soil where they were found had not been disturbed for several centuries.

The western end of the main avenue was closed by a large stone, H; but its use seems to us somewhat doubtful. Whether (as is most likely) the large cap-stone originally rested on the eastern supporters, U and V, or not, it is quite certain it could never have covered the length of the whole avenue. It seems, then, most probable that this is the side-stone of a western chamber.

If any northern chamber existed, it had been destroyed many centuries ago; but it seems likely that the large upright stone, F, a short distance off, is one of its side-stones. It is evidently not *in situ*, since it is resting on the first layer of blown sand. It was a most disappointing stone, as we all thought it formed part of a circle, and expected to find others in the sand-bank. One was found just in the right place; but it, too, appeared to have been originally a side-stone, and had been moved to its present situation after the first irruption of sand.

That this tumulus was intended as the grave of one

or more persons, in very remote ages, is evident; but when, antiquaries may possibly differ, especially as no implements or pottery have been discovered; and whose, at first glance, the answer would seem to be still more debatable; but a fact has recently been discovered which may possibly throw some light on the name of the person to whom the tumulus was erected: and having found the name, a clue may be even got to its age.

The Rev. J. D. Davies, Rector of Llanmadoc, the careful historian of Gower, has, in addition to the numerous discoveries which he has made, added one more, which may possibly be the most interesting of all which he has given us. He has identified various fields near here with the fields mentioned in an old document taken from Mr. G. T. Clark's book,¹ and dated from 1320-1420 (probably the former is the more correct), from which he shows, beyond doubt, that the church and village mentioned in that grant as Sted Warlango, in the Fee of Penmaen, can be none other than the ruined church and besanded village round here.

As the tumulus is situated in the centre of this village, it would almost seem that the latter must have derived its name from the tumulus, especially as the mother parish is called Penmaen (the Head of the Stone). What "Sted Warlango" means is very doubtful. We first thought that the first word was the Saxon "Sted"; but it is now agreed that it must be a corruption of some Welsh word, possibly "Ystrad", and "Warlango" most likely the person's name: any way, we do not despair of solving the mystery of the meaning of this word, and if that is accomplished we may discover the date of the tumulus.

A more detailed account of the excavations is given in the *Transactions* of the Swansea Scientific Society, and either Mr. Charles Henry Glascodine of Cae-Parc, or myself, would be glad to give further information to anybody interested in this discovery.

¹ *Cartæ et Munimenta de Glamorgan.*



Megalithic Sepulchral Chamber, Penmaen, Gower.

FLINTSHIRE GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

BY ERNEST ARTHUR EBBLEWHITE, ESQ., F.S.A.

(Continued from Vol. X, p. 260.)

VII.—Cwm.

I WAS unable, in September 1890, to find any original Registers for the parish of Cwm, otherwise Coimbe, of an early date; but the vicar, the Rev. Thomas Major Rees, produced records from 1730 down to date, which were perfect. In 1886 one of the volumes (a folio of 40 pages bound in rough calf) was found to be missing. It covered the period 1791 to 1812, and contained entries of baptism and burial, and it was owing to an application for a certificate of a burial in 1810 that the vicar discovered the loss. The book had been improperly removed in the time of a former incumbent, and nothing was heard of it until the 5th of October 1888, when it was catalogued for sale by Mr. Charles Herbert, bookseller, of Goswell Road, in the City of London, and afterwards purchased by another bookseller, Mr. Henry Gray, of Leicester Square.

In the following year Mr. Gray thus described it in his price list:—"A certain manuscript on vellum, consisting of a true note and terrier of the glebe lands and tithes belonging to the said rectory, signed by the minister, churchwardens, and principal inhabitants in 1791; baptismal registers from 1791 to 1812, burials from 1791 to 1812." This advertisement was brought to the notice of Archdeacon Williams of St. Asaph, and legal proceedings were taken against Mr. Gray by the Solicitor for the Treasury, with the result that the register was handed over to the legal custodian on the 8th January 1890, at Marlborough Street Police Court.

There is, fortunately, at the St. Asaph Registry, a very good series of transcripts prior to 1710 for this parish, covering the years 1666, 1668, 1670 (two), 1673, 1677, 1679 to 1681, 1683, 1686 to 1688, 1694, 1695, 1698, 1700, 1704, 1706, 1708, and 1709. There is a roll for the year 1710 and so on successively to comparatively recent date, with but few omissions. I made a few extracts chiefly relating to the children of John and Lowry Thomas :—

1666. Petrus filius Joh'is Thomas et Lowrea Hughes ejus uxore baptizatus fuit 1^o die Octobris.

1668. Edwardus filius Johannis Thomas et Lauriae Hughes uxoris ejus baptizatus fuit 7^o die Augusti.

1668. Margareta Hughes uxor Hugonis Jones sepulta fuit 13^o die Octobris.

1670. Elizabeth, daughter of John Thomas and Lowry Hughes his wife, was baptized Mar. 26th.

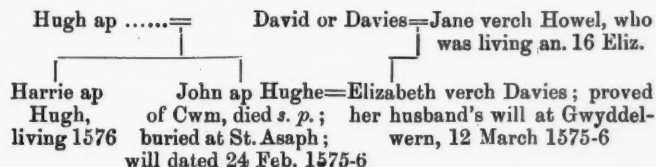
1700(-1). Edvardus Hughes de Caerwys et Ruth Jone de Comb conjugat' 25^o Januarij.

1709. Lawrea Hughes sepulta 22^o Octobris.

It is probable that the John Thomas mentioned in the above entries was the same man who, with William Jones, witnessed the will of Hugh Hughes of this parish, which was proved by Jane Roberts, widow, the relict and executrix, on the 19th February 1691-2.

A will of George Wynne of Cwm was proved at St. Asaph in 1675, being the only instance of that surname in the Indexes prior to the reign of George III.

The following persons witnessed the will of John ap Hughe mentioned in the following pedigree :—Robert Gregor, John ap Richard, Gruffith ap Rees ap Gruffith, Rees ap David ap John, and William Davies, clerk.



In a list of all wills and adm'ons in this diocese of the names of Humphreys and Humphrey between 1701 and 1790, there are only these two residents in Cwm parish :

1727. John Humphreys, adm'on.

1728. John Humphreys, inventory.

In this parish resided a family of Parry, who descended from Einion Evall, and bore, for arms, *per fesse sable and or, a lion rampant counterchanged, armed and langued gules*. In the reign of James II the head of this family was Richard Parry of Cwm, Esquire, who on the 16th January 1688 entered into a bond for the payment of £30 to William Parry (a stranger in blood, descended from Ednowain Bendew) of Cilowen, in the parish of St. Asaph, gentleman, and the money was eventually paid to the latter's brother and executor, Robert Parry, in 1696.

At Pentre, in this parish, Thomas Mostyn, Esquire, died in 1662, leaving a will dated 17th August 1661, which was proved at St. Asaph.

The Queen, in right of her crown, is, I believe, entitled to the seigniorship of the commons and waste lands in this parish, but I have not yet been able to find any record of the holding of a court.

In 1666 the parish register transcript for this parish was signed by Humphrey Morris, otherwise Maurice, the vicar ; in 1668, by Francis Kingson, clerk, for and on behalf of the Rev. John Williams, B.A., the vicar ; and in 1671 by Mr. Williams himself.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth a Thomas Parrie, or Parry, was born in this parish, and became, about 1600, the father of Nicholas Parry of Gray's Inn, barrister-at-law, who was Steward of the Inn from 1626 to 1639, in 1652, 1657, 1658, and 1667. Nicholas Parry, who held at his death the office of Chief Butler of Gray's Inn, was buried on the north side of the church in the parish churchyard of Wrotham, Kent. He had married, in 1659, Anne, daughter of Thomas Segar, of the Herald's College and of Gray's Inn,

Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms, and sometime Steward of the Inn, fifth son of Sir William Segar, Knight, Garter Principal King of Arms. The descendants of Thomas Parrie of Cwm had used the following arms without official recognition :—*Argent*, a fesse between three lozenges *azure*. Crest : A stag's head proper holding in the mouth a sprig *vert*. In 1889 they were thus exemplified by the Heralds' College to a descendant of Nicholas and Anne Parry : *Argent*, a fesse in-verted between three escutcheons *azure*, each charged with a lozenge, of the field. Crest : A stag's head proper, gorged with a chain *or*, and pendent therefrom an escutcheon as in the arms ; between the attires a lozenge also, *or*. The will of Nicholas Parry, dated 23rd August 1668, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 13th July 1672, by Anne Parry, widow, the relict (91 Eure). He bequeathed money to the poor of Wrotham and elsewhere in Kent, and of Cwm, as well as to the executors of John Wynne, late of Denbighshire, Esquire, deceased, for the behoof of his "father's poor kindred". The testator had been previously married to Joane, sister of John Skinner and aunt of Margaret, wife of Thomas Canby. Margaret Canby had issue, Parry Canby and Robert Canby, by her said husband.

VIII.—ST. ASAPH.

In the Diocesan Registry there are transcripts of the Parish Registers of St. Asaph or Llanelwy only for the following years prior to 1711 :—1666 to 1668, 1672 to 1677, 1680, 1682, 1686, 1690, 1696, 1704, 1706, and 1708 to 1710 ; and it is curious that in the city itself the returns to the Bishop should have been so very infrequent. The reason may have been that, as the vicars choral served the parish church in rotation, it was difficult to make any one of them responsible for the records.

1666. Anne verch Hughes, baptized 12 December.

(This is a specimen of many such imperfect entries in the earlier years, almost useless to the genealogist.)

1675. Robert Roberts and Jane Hughes of Rhyllon, married 14 December.

The original registers are in a much more perfect condition, and from them I made these extracts:—

1644. Henricus filius Johannis Hughes ex ux' Elizabetha Parry bap' fuit 25^o Jan.

1648. Elena filia Johannis Hughes p'ochie de Diserth ex Concupina bap'ta fuit in p'ochie ecclesia Assaphen' 1^o die 8bris.

1672. David Hughes de Llangerniew et Maria Williams de St. Asaph matrimonio conjun' fuere secundo die Februarij.

1685. Mary Hughes, the wife of Thomas Parry, shepherd, buried y^o 23 February.

1686. William Hughes of Bryn y Kelyn, and Betty Barns, were married 13th January.

1693. Thomas Hughes, organist of the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph, buried 6th September.

1693. Richard Hughes, porter to Edward Bishop of St. Asaph, buried 8th December.

1696. Evan Pritherch of Abergele parish, and Catherine Hughes of this parish, were married 30th August.

The transcripts for the Bishop were signed in 1668 by Richard Turbridge, clerk, vicar choral; in 1675 Thomas Foulks, clerk, vicar choral; and in 1696 by the successor of John Gilbert, clerk, vicar choral, who died in the previous year.

This Rev. John Gilbert made a will on the 24th October 1693, proved in 1695, in which he mentions his godchildren, who were the sons and daughters of the organist and choristers ("singing men") of the Cathedral.

William Rutter, Robert Roberts, Nathaniel Mosse, and Edward Lloyd, were all witnesses to the will of John Pierce, 1695, mentioned in the following pedigree:—

<p>John Pierce, <i>alias</i> Ellin, to whom Pierse of Gwerni- gron, gentleman. Will dated 30 Jan. 1695-6; proved 23 March follow- ing at St. Asaph</p>	<p>= her husband bequeathed his lands in co. Flint. Marr. sett. about 1670. Executrix, 1696</p>	<p>John Mostyn (clerk), bro- ther-in-law to the testa- tor, 1695</p>	<p>William Rutter (probably the son of Ellin Rutter of Den- bigh, who died 1677),¹ brother- in-law to the testator, 1695</p>
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<p>Thomas Pierce, <i>alias</i> Piers, only son; a minor in 1695, who was to inherit lands at Cashell and Drumcath in Ireland</p>	<p>Sydney, pro- bably of age, and unm. She was living 1695</p>	<p>Anne, under age, and unm. 1695</p>	<p>Mary, under age, and unm. 1695</p>	<p>Jane, under age, and unm. 1695</p>
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On the 5th May 1625, at St. Asaph, was proved the will of Edward Wynne mentioned in the following pedigree. It is dated 21st February 1624-5, and mentions his cousin Robert ffoulk, and Jane verch Rees, maidservant to the testator's sister.

<p>Hugh= John ap Hugh= of St. Asaph. Buried there</p>			
<p>Alice X Edward Wynne of Wick- verch } wer or Wigfair, gent., David } died 1625; buried at } St. Asaph</p>	<p>Evan Lloyd = Catherine verch of Kewan, John ap Hugh, gent. executrix to Edwd. Wynne, 1625</p>	<p>Jane, under sixteen in 1625, base dau. of the testator</p>	
		<p>Ffowlk Lloyd, living in 1624</p>	

The will was witnessed by Thomas ffowlkes, Hugh ffowlkes, John Lloyd, and the brother-in-law, Evan "Lloid".

Between 1660 and 1729 there were three wills of the name of Rutter proved at St. Asaph. The first was that of Anne Rutter of Gwernigron in this parish, widow, which was dated (nuncupative) December 1669, and proved 25 July 1671 by her daughter Ellin, wife

¹ See next page

of William Savadge, gentleman. The testatrix was the mother of Peter Piers of Gwernigron, gentleman (who, with Richard Turbridge, clerk, witnessed the will), and grandmother of John Piers. Her daughter, Ellen Savadge of St. Asaph, widow, made a will 7 February 1694, which was proved in that year. The second will, dated 14 May 1677, and witnessed by Peter Evanes, ffoulke ffletcher, and William Rutter, is that of Ellin Rutter of Denbigh, widow, which was proved 7 July following by ffoulke Rutter, the son and executor. The testatrix had a daughter Anne, a sister Dorothy, a daughter Mary, a son-in-law David Wynne, a daughter-in-law Sydney Rutter, and another son William Rutter (who witnessed the will of Ellen Savage aforesaid). One of these two sons was probably the husband of Elizabeth Rutter of St. Asaph, here mentioned :—

..... Rutter=	Elizabeth (Lloyd ?), a kinswoman of Thomas
of St. Asaph	Holland of Turden, Esq. Will dated
	13 March 1715; proved 28 Dec. 1716

Ffoulke Rutter,= dau. of John Thomas	Elizabeth,
living 1715	(guardian to Thomas Rutter)	unmar. 1715

Thomas Rutter, executor, 1716, and a minor

This last will was witnessed by Mary Barnes of St. Asaph, and John Lloyd of Bodfari.

At "Gwerngleveryd" (as it was then spelt) in this parish, William Richard, yeoman, died in 1698-9. His will, dated 19th December 1698, was proved at St. Asaph in the following year.

The Very Rev. William Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph, claimed to be one of the Lords of the Franchise of Rhuddlan : I have been unable to trace any records of a court.

IX.—YSCEIFI OG.

The parish of Ysceifiog, or Skiviock, has parish registers back to 1662, and there are transcripts in the Diocesan Registry for the years 1666, 1667, 1670 to 1676, 1679 (for which year there are two rolls), 1681 to 1685 (at the latter date the incumbent commences to head each entry with the name of the townships, as "Gellilove-day", "Garneddwyn", "Llannucha", "Llanissa", "Tre-laun", "Treflanissa", "Trefraith", and "Pryssey"), 1686 to 1692, 1694 to 1696, 1699 to 1704, 1706, and 1708, but they are lost for 1709 and 1710.

1671-2. (Conjugati seu nexu matrimonali conjuncti) Edvardus Jones et Maria Hughes uterq' de præterea nulli Skeifiog ffebr. 5^{to}.

1672. Maria Hughes vidua olim uxor Pierce Williams sep' ffebr' 20^{mo}.

1673. Johannes filius Gulielmi Hughes de Botvarry et Jonetæ Concubinæ de Skiviocke bapt' 7^{br} 12°.

1673. Maria Hughes ancilla sepulta Junij 24°.

1675. (Matrimonia) Johannes Thomas et Elizabetha Hughes uterq' de Skiviocke Maij die primo.

1688. Jane verch John uxor Piercei Hughes sepulta 30 Martij (Pryssey).

1690. Maria Hughes uxor Willielmi Thomas de llan sepulta fuit 1^{mo} die Junij (Llanisa).

1692. Matr' inter Joh'em Thomas et Victoriam Hughes 20 July.

1699. Hugo Jones et Alicea Hughes nupt' fuere 22° die Sept^{bris}.

1704. Edwardus Hughes et Jana Thomas jugo matrimonali subjecti fuere 30° die Octobris.

1708. Roger, son of Hughes (*sic*) and Jane his wife, bapt. 23 May (Trellan).

On the 12th July 1662, Griffith Roger, gentleman, of this parish, obtained a grant, from the St. Asaph Registry, of letters of administration to the estate of his mother, Margaret Hughes of Ysceifiog, widow.

In or about 1660, Anne, daughter of John Hughes of "Carneddwen" in this parish, married and had issue William Williams (who proved his maternal grandfather's will at St. Asaph, 11 July 1685), Henry Williams, Thomas Williams, John Williams, Jane, Mary, and Anne. The mother had a sister Elizabeth, and the latter, with Mary Evans the maidservant, are the only other persons mentioned in John Hughes's will, which was witnessed on the 28th April 1685 by Henry Parry, Evan Griffith, and Hugh Piers. The inventory was taken on the 4th July following by William Roberts and Thomas ap Thomas.

John Parry of "Gellyloveday", weaver, administered to the estate of his maternal uncle, John Hughes of this parish, another weaver, on the 14th April 1691, and Peter Griffith of Ysceifiog, and Richard Williams of Talar, co. Flint, yeomen, were the sureties. The inventory was taken by Peter Davies, Thomas Pierce, and others.

Margaret Venables, of this parish, spinster, married, in 1693, Hughes of Bodfari, bachelor, by licence. The bond, to which Hugh Hughes of Aberwhylar, co. Denbigh, yeoman, Robert Jones of Trerabatt, co. Flint, gentleman, and Thomas ffoulkes of Bodelwithan, yeoman, were sureties, was executed on the 20th October 1693, and is tied up with the wills for that year in the District Probate Registry, St. Asaph.

A bond was executed on the 15th April 1663, for the restitution of the original will of John Hughes of this parish, by Anne verch Robert ap William of Ysceifiog, widow (whose father had been one of the executors), Gruffith Roberts of Llwyndram, gentleman, and Mary Hughes of Gellilovedy, spinster (the testator's sister). The will, dated 5 August 1611, was proved by Matthew Hughes, Griffith ap William, and Robert ap William, the executors, on the 23rd September 1612, at which date the testator's mother, Alice verch Hugh, was living. The witnesses in 1611 were William Lewis, clerk, Rees Wynne, and Thomas Vaughan.

Certain lands in the township of "Garneddwen" belonged to Gruffin, or Griffith Hughes, of Westminster, Esquire, Sergeant of the Ewry to King James I, and were inherited in 1608 by William ap Evan, otherwise William Evans, son of Evan ap William of Ysceifiog, yeoman, deceased. Margaret, daughter of Thomas ap John Irrion (a minor), was in remainder, whom failing they were to pass to the parish. Griffith Hughes died in February 1607-8, and his will was proved by the said William Evans.

John Lloyd of Llysycoed, gentleman, William Roberts of Llwyndrame, gentleman, William Hughes of Dymerschion, yeoman, and Ellice Roberts of Gelliloveday, gentleman, as trustees, held in 1701 lands in Tre'r llan which had been the property of Pierce Hughes of Gelliloveday, gentleman, whose will, dated 12 July 1701, was witnessed by Robert Roberts, Thomas Morris, and William Roberts.

On the 3rd August 1713, John Williams of Carneddwen, gentleman, administered to the estate of his mother, Elizabeth Davies, otherwise Hughes, of this parish, widow. The surety to the bond was Henry Parry of Ysceifiog, yeoman, who uses a notarial seal (impressions of which are frequently found at St. Asaph about this date), bearing the bust of a man with long flowing hair, and a star of some order on his breast, with the legend, "Duke Amand." Another seal much used in the Registry at the same time bore the legend, "Tout pour vous", and represented a crown on a cushion between a sceptre on the left, and an orb on the right, above which were two winged hearts.

Roger Mostyn, junior, of Cilcen, Esquire, married Jane, daughter of David Hughes of Ysceifiog, gentleman (who died in 1729), and had, with other issue, two daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth. Certain lands at Cuddington, co. Chester, were held in trust for the second son of this marriage, by Samuel Mostyn of Calcot, co. Flint, Esquire, and Jane Mostyn's paternal

uncle, Thomas Hughes of St. George, co. Denbigh, gentleman.

The Bishop's transcripts for this parish for 1665 to 1674 were signed by the Rev. Elisha Ashpoole, the vicar, who was buried at Ysceifiog, 22 March 1679-80. The Rev. Thomas Baker was here in 1700-1.

The Crown has been held to be Lord Paramount of the Lordship or Hundred of Coleshill, co. Flint, and the owner of the soil, the residue of the commons and the waste lands in the parishes of Ysceifiog and Nannerch.

About the year 1660, Amy Ellis, daughter of Matthew Ellis of Overleigh, co. Chester, married Roger Hughes of Ysceifiog, gentleman, and had issue Matthew, Hugh, and Robert. She died in 1673, having survived her father and predeceased her husband, and a grant of letters of administration was issued from Chester on the 12th July 1673.

On the 26th March 1651, Peter Williams of Ysceifiog, gentleman, who had married Mary Hughes, lent to one Peter Hughes the sum of £56 on a mortgage of certain land in this parish. At Peter Williams' death, in 1661, the land was inherited by his son, Hugh Piers of Ysceifiog, who had a son and heir-apparent, Piers Hughes, then living.

1663. Nuncupative will of Anne Griffith of Ysceifiog, spinster, dated March 1663.

1667. Letters of administration of the estate of David Piers of Ysceifiog, gentleman, granted to Emme Piers, otherwise Hughes, of Pryssey, widow, the relict. Sureties:—Piers Williams of Mertyn Isglan in Whitford, gentleman, and Hugh Thomas of St. Asaph, inn-keeper.

UNEXPLORED ECCLESIASTICAL RUINS IN CARMARTHENSHIRE.

BY H. C. TIERNEY (EDITOR OF "THE WELSHMAN").

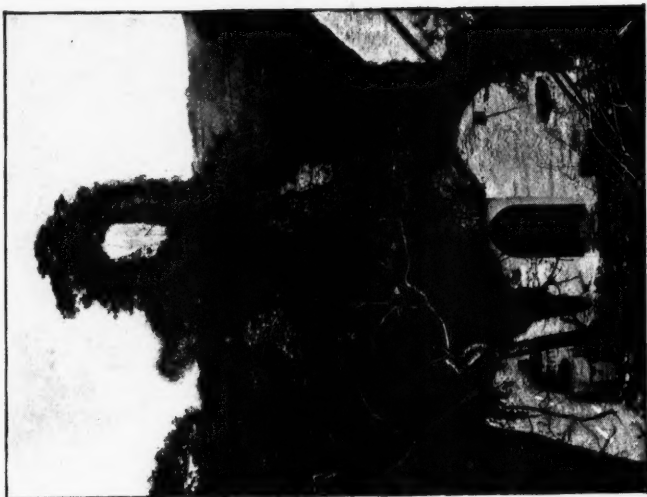
SOME twelve months ago or more the Editor was good enough to insert a short communication of mine on the subject of three ruined chapels which I had discovered (?) in East Carmarthenshire, and which have never, to my knowledge, been examined by anyone representing the Cambrian Archæological Association. In company with a few friends I had lately the privilege of inspecting the whole of these remains, and perhaps I may be allowed to tell briefly all I learned concerning them. As I know little or nothing of architecture, my description will necessarily be very imperfect, but I forward to the Editor with this communication some photographs taken by Mr. Arthur J. Jones, 17, Union Street, Carmarthen, who kindly accompanied me for this purpose on the occasion of my late visit.

The chapels in question are situated about three miles from each other, and follow an almost straight line on the eastern side of the Gwendraeth Valley at its upper or northern end. Two of them (Capel Herbach and Capel Begawdin) are of much the same character, and very possibly of the same date. The third—Capel Dyddgan—is in most respects quite different from the others. The two former are built in very secluded spots, and although the little grove that completely hid Capel Begawdin is now partly cut down, a stranger might pass within a hundred yards of it, or Capel Herbach, without suspecting the existence of either. Capel Dyddgan stands on high and tolerably open ground, and its tower alone would have been too conspicuous to render concealment possible, had anyone wished to conceal it. The two chapels first named

were small oblong buildings, without chancel or transept, and had at the west end little belfries not unlike those seen in several small churches in Wales at the present day. Capel Dyddgan was larger than both these put together, had a rather long chancel, and a somewhat imposing square tower at the west end, with a neat porch underneath. It is impossible now to tell what the windows in the north and south walls of Capel Dyddgan were like. One that is tolerably preserved is so narrow that at the outside it looks like a slit in the wall only a few inches in width. The mode of lighting the nave seems to have been peculiar, for the window in the west wall of the tower has one just opposite on the east side, as if the light had to pass through the tower before it entered the lower part of the church. The greater part of the tower is fairly well preserved, but several feet from the top there are a couple of irregular openings in the walls, which look as if a piece of artillery had been discharged at that part of the church. I could find no tradition about Capel Dyddgan. One man who has lived close by for fifty years told me that the oldest people he remembered "always said they knew nothing about it", and that the ruin had been always in just its present state, so far as anyone could tell. The tradition about Capel Herbach and Capel Begawdin is that they were "Catholic chapels". "There is no doubt", several persons told me, "that these places belonged to the Catholics." Some of my informants appeared to repeat this as a tradition pure and simple, and others pointed to the remains of holy-water stoups and the wells (said to be holy wells) inside or close to the doors. More than once I asked, "What do you mean by calling them Catholic chapels? Is it the tradition that they have never been used since the Reformation?" To this I could not get intelligent replies, but the suggestion evidently failed to satisfy some local people. They "could not say", and a few seemed to have a vague notion that the chapels were used in post-Reformation



Capel Herbach.
W. end, outside.



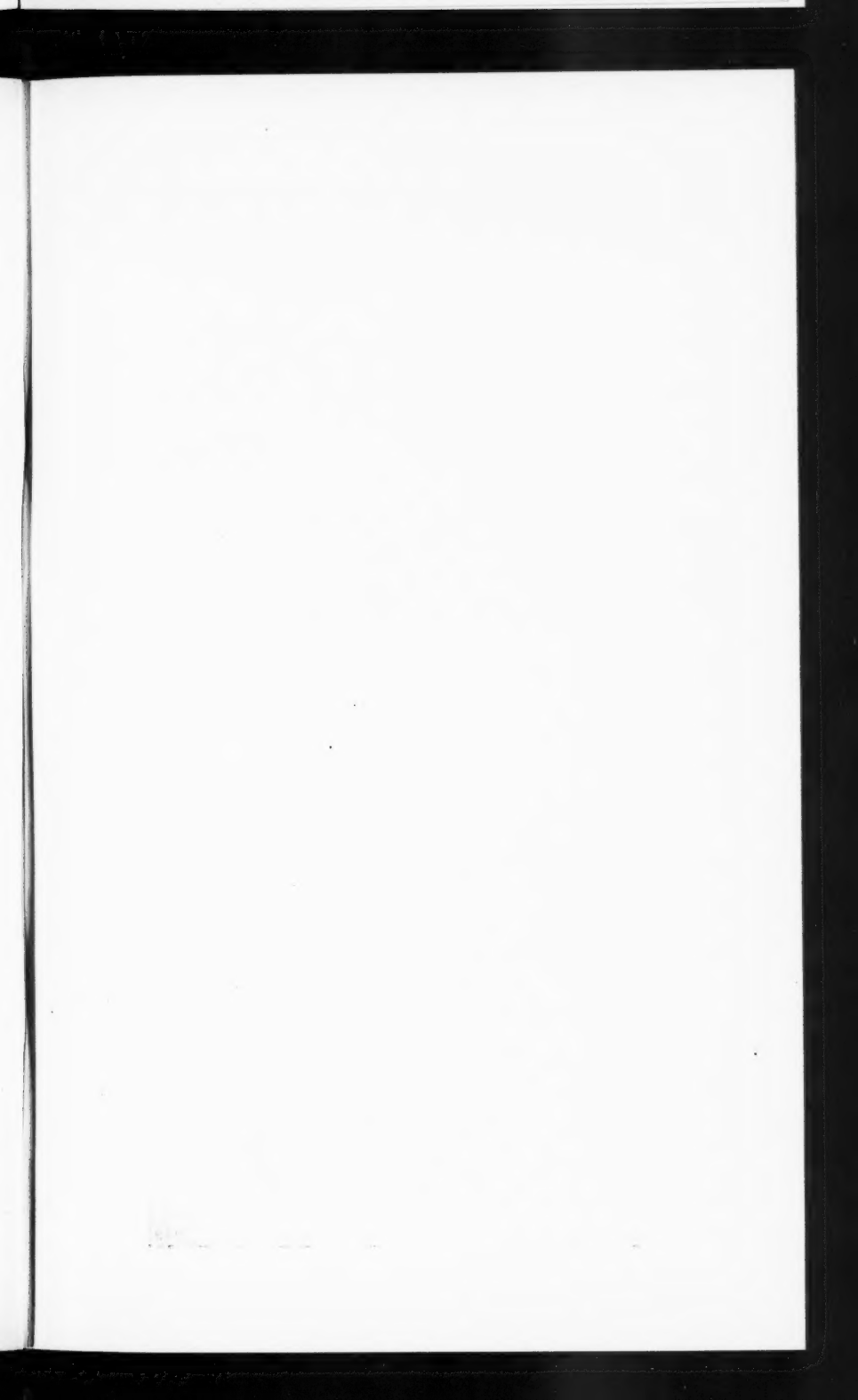
Capel Herbach.
W. end, inside.

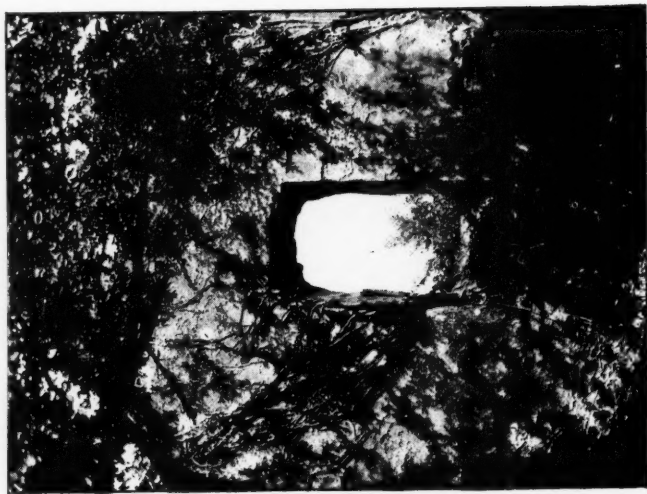
times by people who refused to accept the religious changes of the Tudor period.

I think the best way to see all the chapels in the shortest possible time is to begin with Capel Herbach. The drive from Carmarthen will be 8 or 9 miles, through Llanddarog and past Porthyrhyd. If visitors who come by L. and N. W. train prefer getting out at Llanarthney station, the drive will be only half that distance, or less. Coming either way, you keep Porthyrhyd on the right, and stop, a short distance beyond it, at a wayside inn well known round the country-side as "The Mansel." Here you will be directed to Capel Herbach, which is reached in a few minutes by turning up a narrow road to the left. In a little nook at the bottom of a pretty dingle the ivy-covered ruin stands among trees and copse on the margin of a brook. The door at the west end, with the narrow window above it, and the little belfry surmounting all, is pretty well preserved. The greater part of the south wall remains, but there is very little of the building standing beyond this. Two or three feet of the bottom of the east wall still exist, but this is mostly hidden by poultry-houses erected by the occupiers of the cottage-farm adjoining the chapel. An architect, who had seen both this place and Capel Begawdin, might possibly be able to "reconstruct" the eastern end of the former from that of the latter. There are several curious little openings in the walls of both chapels. The principal one, still visible at Capel Herbach, is 40 in. by 12, square below, and ending in a triangle at the top. It would have been two or three feet from the altar on the north side. Mr. H. J. Williams, Nott Square, Carmarthen, who as a boy used to play here, remembers an old holy-water stoup, of which I could find no trace. He also remembers a well in the floor. This is now closed up, but there is still a copious supply of cold crystal water, which never fails in the longest drought. It finds an outlet through an ancient stone spout to the south of the door in the west end, and

people who have sprains or broken bones continue to come here and hold the injured limb under this spout. The water now finds a channel under the present level of the floor. Mr. Williams remembers when it was the overflow from the well that passed through the spout, which appears to be as old as the chapel itself. The inside measurement of Capel Herbach is only $37\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 16 ft. The door is 5 ft. 10 in. high, and only 3 ft. wide, measured from the inside of the moulding. The window above is about 9 or 10 in. wide, and about 3 ft. 6 in. in the perpendicular. It ends at the top in a pretty design, which I should call Gothic. Part of the south wall, from the top of which a little ash-tree has grown, is 13 ft. high from the present level of the floor, which is covered with stones and rubbish.

We return now to the main road, just beyond "The Mansel", and soon come to a turning on the left. A drive of a couple of miles over a narrow parish road southwards takes us to Capel Begawdin, which is still so perfect that it can hardly be called a ruin in the sense in which the word is applied to the other two churches. There are still many trees about, and a lot of scrub, and the old walls look very picturesque as seen through the abundant foliage which shades them inside as well as out. Two crooked and twisted little oak-trees, 30 or 40 ft. high, grow from the top of the north wall. Formerly the neighbours thought these trees had their roots in the upper courses of the wall, but they now appear to go down almost or quite to the foundations. Latterly their expansion has thrown down part of the wall inside, exposing the hitherto hidden trunks. The approach to Capel Begawdin on the north side is quite a marsh. The well which stood close to this wall, and others at the west door, are almost choked up at present, and the springs insist on finding an outlet somewhere. The internal measurement of this chapel is only 28 ft. by $15\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The door is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide by $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. The Gothic door and window and the belfry are very much like those last





Capel Begawdin.
E. end, inside.



Capel Begawdin.
W. end, inside.

described, but the window is wider, and of somewhat different style. I think the door-moulding is also a little different, but these are things which I do not attempt to describe. Far more than I can tell will be gleaned from the photographs. There was a few years ago a fine holy-water stoup on the right as you enter, but a youth in the neighbourhood broke off the bowl and carried it away. It is said that there are some hopes of its being recovered. The freestone block, from which the bowl was broken, is yet plain to be seen. On the other side of the door (also inside) there is, 5 or 6 ft. from the ground, a wall-opening about $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 3 ft., which probably formed a niche for a statue. In a broken part of the east wall, just where the altar must have stood, we found a bird's nest—apparently a blackbird's—reminding one of the Psalmist's words about the sparrow and the turtle. The east window is a plain, rectangular opening, 5 ft. 9 in. from top to bottom, 3 ft. wide at the outside, and 3 ft. 9 in. at the inside of the wall. We could find no signs of tracery or even a mullion in the middle. I suppose, however, there must have been a mullion, and that the window was something of the double-lancet class. The place is very old, no doubt, but it can hardly be supposed to go back to a time when the east window of a church would be merely a square opening in the wall. The base of the window appears to have sloped down rapidly for a distance of 3 ft., and the bottom of the slope must have been, I think, almost on a level with the top of the altar. At the meeting of the north and east walls, which would be the left-hand corner as you face the site of the altar, may be seen a shelf of slaty stone, and out of the rubbish with which it is covered a vigorous young ash-sapling now grows. We cleared away some of the earth, etc., and as we were not able to pull out the young tree by the roots, I fancied it was growing out of a deep hole, and that there might be a piscina there. We could not wait to settle this question, but it seemed that the roots had found

a lodgment in the wall, and I believe the piscina theory will not hold. There is some kind of tradition that a burying-ground once existed in the field on the south side of the chapel.

Through a couple of fields we make our way back to the road, or rather lane, and, after another drive of some three miles along the side of the hill through the limekiln country, past Crwbin, keeping Llangendenne to our right down in the valley, we come in sight of Capel Dyddgan. I have not much to add concerning this ruin. Most of the tower, and perhaps half the north and south walls of the nave, remain, but the chancel is nearly all gone, though the foundations are easily traced. The ground inside is covered with heaps of stone and mortar, out of which quite a little grove of trees grows. Approximate internal measurements:—nave, 38 ft. by 17 ft.; chancel, 22 ft. by 14 or 15 ft.; tower (outside), 17 ft. by 12 ft. Between the porch and the nave inside there are some curious wall-openings; and some projecting masonry (possibly including a holy-water stoup) appears to have been broken off purposely. This building (notwithstanding the absence of traditions amongst the few people I saw) appears to me less ancient than the other two, but some architectural knowledge would be necessary to enable one to speak decisively on that point. I shall be happy to give any further help or directions I can to intending visitors.

P.S.—Among a few local students of antiquities there has been much discussion about the meaning of the names which these three chapels bear, especially the word "Begawdin". It is generally spelled as I have spelled it, but all who live in the immediate locality pronounce it "Begewdin". It may be remarked that a little way off there is a place named Begefern. Is the "Bege" a prefix common to both names? In both, of course, the *g* sounds hard.

THE NORWICH TAXATION, A.D. 1253.

THE DIOCESE OF BANGOR.

BY THE VEN. ARCHDEACON D. R. THOMAS, F.S.A.

AT a former meeting of the Association (Cowbridge, 1888) I read a Paper on this Taxation of the Diocese of Llandaff. On the present occasion I propose to add a short one on that of Bangor.

Pope Innocent IV granted to Henry III in 1253 the tenths of all ecclesiastical incomes in England and Wales for the space of three years, to enable him to carry out his proposed expedition to the Holy Land. The Pope, however, dying that year, his successor, Pope Alexander IV, renewed the grant, *per idem triennium*, by a Brief, dated at Naples, the 28th of March 1254 : the period to date from the King's starting on the expedition (Theiner's *Monumenta Vaticana*, p. 25). On the 17th May following, the King issued Letters Patent appointing the Abbot of Westminster to collect, besides other dioceses, *per Menevens' Landavens' Bangor' et Sti. Asaph civitates et dioceses* (Haddan and Stubbs' *Councils and Eccles. Documents*, i, 481), *i.e.*, through the four Welsh dioceses. But the chief charge was laid upon Walter de Suthfield, Bishop of Norwich ; hence the record is variously called the *Norwich Taxation*, *Pope Innocent's Valor*, and the *Vetus Valor*, to distinguish it from the later ones of Pope Nicholas, A.D. 1291, and the *Nova Taxatio* of 1318.

This Taxation, although mentioned in the Introduction to the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliæ et Walliæ*, A.D. 1291, which was published by command of King George III in 1802, was never published ; nor was any copy of it known to exist, as far at least as relates to the dioceses of Wales, until some six years ago. Mr. E. Rowley Morris discovered in the British

Museum Cotton Collection (Vitellius, C. x, fol. 104 *et seq.*) a MS. which he rightly conjectured to be the missing record, a portion of which, relating to the Diocese of St. Asaph and the Deanery of Arustley in Bangor, was printed, with some valuable notes by the Editor, in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, 1887, vol. xxi, 331 *seq.*

The Taxation is of great interest and importance, for it is not only the earliest known systematic account of the parishes and their value, but it is also, as far as it goes, much more full than that of 1291. In Anglesey seventy-two churches are enumerated as against thirteen in the latter; in Carnarvonshire thirty-seven as against eleven; in Merionethshire eight against two; in Denbighshire fourteen against six; and in Montgomeryshire seven against two. On the other hand, whereas no "portions" are noted in this Norwich Taxation, there are several such in the other. The reason of this is, not that they did not exist at the earlier date, but that they were so small in value as not to be liable to the taxation; whereas at the latter some of them had been united in accordance with the injunctions of Archbishop Peckham, who in A.D. 1284, after stating "his belief that divine worship and ecclesiastical duty, and the instruction of the young in grammar, and of the laity in faith and morality, had decayed, because the Church property was divided into such meagre 'portions' that neither the portionists could keep residence, nor the vicars bear their parochial burthens, ordained that the said divisions, no matter how ancient, were contrary to law and gospel, and should be for ever abolished on the death of their then holders."¹ In some cases it may have been simply that their increased value brought them within the limit of the Taxation.

Before entering into the details of the Taxation, it is worthy of notice that while the grant of the tenths was made by Pope Innocent, and renewed by his successor,

¹ *Councils and Eccles. Documents*, i, 564.

Pope Alexander IV, it is the King that appoints the commissioners to collect them, and that not only in England, but in Wales also; and this thirty years before the final conquest and the annexation of the Principality. It appears that in 1241, David, Prince of Wales, the son of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, had sworn allegiance to Henry III, and that in 1244, according to Matthew Paris, he had intrigued with Pope Innocent IV to hold his Principality from him, being in terror of Henry's threatened invasions. He persuaded the Pope, "non sine maximæ pecuniæ effusione", to take up his cause, and, through the Abbots of Aberconway and Cymmer, to summon Henry before them to answer for breaking the truce agreed upon. The King was exceedingly angry, and resolved to punish the Prince. "Quod cum cognovisset dominus Papa conniventer hæc omnia dissimulabat, præmio tamen quod acceperat ab ipso David non restituto."¹

It was this worldliness of the See of Rome, and the barter of the high authority she had obtained as a champion of right, for considerations of worldly policy, that alienated so many, even of her own children, and caused Grosteste, the Bishop of Lincoln, at this very time, to protest against her action.

It is not stated who were the commissioners for the diocese; but for the Cathedral the Taxation was drawn up by William the Dean, and Masters Cadwgan and Llewelyn, Canons of the same. Under the Deans, Browne Willis, in his *Survey of the Cathedral Church* in 1721, has this name, but wrongly dated. "After him (Kyndelw) William, who is omitted in *Le Neve*, occurs as Dean, and as such subscribed, *Anno* 1291, at making the Taxation of this Church and diocess." But neither in his own transcript (p. 200), nor in the volume published by authority in 1802 of that Taxation, does the name occur, so that I suspect he has misplaced him in 1291 instead of 1253. Of the two Canons we have no other notice.

¹ Haddan and Stubbs, i, 471.

It may be noted here that whereas the Taxation of 1291 is given in £ s. d., this, the Norwich one, is given in marks.

No account is given of the Bishop's income (he was at the time a refugee in England), nor of those of the Dean and Archdeacons, while that of the Canons is summarised in one line, "Om'ia bona p'd'c'e ecc'ie taxant' ad xxii m^{ra} dimid' De'a xxxs.

The Deaneries enumerated are those of Kenrech (Cantreff) and Dindathay in Anglesey; corresponding to the modern Llifon, Menai, Malltraeth, Tyndaethwy, Talybolion, and Twrcelyn; Arllechwedd and Lleyn in Carnarvonshire, Estimaner in Merionethshire, Dyffryn Clwyd in Denbighshire, and Arustley in Montgomeryshire.

Three Deaneries only are missing, viz., Arvon and Eifionydd in Carnarvonshire, and Ardudwy in Merionethshire.

In the enumeration each parish is given independently, whereas now many of them are grouped together. Thus in Lleyn we have twenty-three separate churches in 1253; while the twenty-seven parishes of the present day are grouped under fifteen incumbents. We have not yet been able to identify the following, Lyonou,¹ Nerremium, Wilbotimas, and Guntyr²; but they may represent one or other of the missing Llanfaelrys, Rhiw, Llandegwning.

The Deanery of Arustley has exactly the same seven parishes, and describes "Llanguric" as belonging to the Cistercians (appropriated to Strata Florida), and Carno to the Knights Hospitallers.

The Deanery of Arllechwedd corresponds with the present day minus Conway, Llandudno, and the modern Capel Curig, Glanogwen, St. Ann's, Trefriew, and Penmaenmawr. Dwygyfylchau is noted as Cistercian. Both it and Conway were appropriate to the Abbey of Aberconway.

¹ "Lewenam" occurs in Roll 29 Hen. VIII, Augmentation Office, among the properties of the Monastery of Bardsey.

² "Nantgondy" (*Ibid.*) for Llangwnodl. (*Arch. Camb.*, I, ii, 75.)

Of the possessions of the religious houses themselves no valuation is made; probably they were exempt from the Taxation.

In the accompanying record I have inserted within brackets the present representatives, and in some cases the names of *extinct capellæ*.

EP'ATUS BANGOR.

Lley.

Ecc'a de Awbindarun (*Aberdaron*) *vili.*, dec'a *xiis.*
 Ecc'a de Lyonou i m'r'a, de'a *xvid.*
 Ecc'a de Din (*Deneio*) *viiis.*, de'a *viiid.* ob.
 Ecc'a de Brintroes (*Bryncroes*) *xs.*, de'a *xiid.*
 Ecc'a de Maldeyn (*Meyllteyrn*) *xxs.*, de'a *xvis.* (*sic*)
 Ecc'a de Penlec (*Penllech*) *xxs.*, dec'a *xiid.* (*sic*)
 Ecc'a de Tutvelhant (*Tudweiliog*) *xs.*, de'a *xiid.*
 Ecc'a de Tut Dey (*Llandudwen*) *xs.*, de'a *xiid.*
 Ecc'a de Edern (*Edeyrn*) i m'r'a, de'a *xvid.*
 Ecc'a de Newin (*Nevin*) *lxs.*, de'a *vis.*
 Ecc'a de Lan Vaur (*Llannor*) *xls.*, de'a *iiiis.*
 Ecc'a de Pistiris (*Pistyll*) *viiis.* *iiiid.*, de'a *ixd.*
 Ecc'a de Caructhut (*Carnguwch*) *xxd.*, de'a *iid.*
 Ecc'a de Abher (*Abererch*) *iiis.*, de'a *iiid.* ob.
 Ecc'a de Nyremium (.....) *viiis.* *iiiid.*, de'a *ixd.*
 Ecc'a de Wilbotimas (*Bottwnog* ?) *xxd.*, de'a *iid.*
 Ecc'a de Hacuslet [*? Liacuslet*] (*Llanfhangel Bachellaeth*) i m'r'a,
 de'a *xvid.*
 Ecc'a de Lanredeant (*Llanbedrog*) *xxxd.*, de'a *iiid.*
 Ecc'a de Lanekiant (*Llanengan* or *Llangian*) *xls.*, de'a *iiiis.*
 Ecc'a de Lan Crin (*Bodferin*) *iiis.*, de'a *iiid.* ob.
 Ecc'a de Guntyr *vs.*, de'a *vid.*
 Ecc'a de Lan Pestin (*Llaniestyn*) *xls.*, de'a *iiiis.*
 Ecc'a de Kadiant (*Ceidio*), *vs.*, de'a *vd.*

S'ma *xxiiid.* *xvis.* *vid.*
 De'a *xlvs.* *viiid.* ob. q'a.

Arustly.

Ecc'ia de Landinan (*Llandinam*) ii m'r'a
 Cap'lla de Lanidloes (*Llanidloes*) i m'r'a
 Cap'lla de Lanwennit (*Llanwnog*) i m'r'a
 Cist' ord'is'.—Ecc'ia Lanberit (*Llangurig*) que est monachor' cist'
 ord'is ii m'r'a

Hospic' Ecc'ia de Carno que est hospic' i m'r'a, dec[a]
 Ecc'ia de Treneglos (*Trefeglwys*) i m'r'a, dec'a
 Ecc'ia de Penestrewit (*Penstrowed*) vs., dec'a vid.

S'a exis. vii^{id}.

De'a xiiis. i^{id}.

Arlecweth (Arllechwedd).

Ecc'ia de Andegay (*Llandegai*) ii m'r'a, decima iis. vii^{id}.
 Ecc'ia de Anlegbyt (*Llanllechid*) iii m'r'a, de'a iiis.
 Ecc'ia de Aber (*Aber*) ii m'r'a dimid', dec'a iiis. iii^{id}.
 Ecc'ia de Donmeyr (*Llanfair Fechan*) ii m'r'a, dec'a iis. vii^{id}.
 Cist'.—Ecc'ia de Duygenelby (*Dwygyfylchau*) i m'r'a, dec'a xvid.
 Ecc'ia de Gefin (*Gyffin*) ii m'r'a, dec'a iis. vii^{id}.
 Ecc'a de Angelin (*Llangelynin*) i m'r'a, dec'a xvid.
 Ecc'a de Caerun (*Caerhun*) ii m'r'a, dec'a iis. vii^{id}.
 Ecc'a de Wanberder (*Llanbedr*) xs., dec'a xi^{id}.
 Ecc'a de Treffrim (*Trefriw*) xs., dec'a xi^{id}.
 Ecc'a de Wanrecwyn (*Llanrhydwyn*) xs., dec'a xi^{id}.
 Ecc'a de Betus (*Bettws*) xs., dec'a xi^{id}.
 Ecc'a de Doluythelan (*Dolwyddelan*) xs., de'a xi^{id}.
 Templ'.—Ecc'a de Pennam'achno (*Penmachno*) ii m'r'a, de'a iis.
 vii^{id}.

S'a xiiii^{li}. iis. iii^{id}.

De'a xxviiiis. iii^{id}.

Kenrech.

Ecc'a Rossuir' (*Rhosfair*, i.e., *Newborough*) ii m'r'a dimid', dec'a
 iis. vii^{id}.
 Ecc'a de Kellenant (*Celleiniog*) ii m'r'a, dec'a iis. vii^{id}.
 Ecc'a de Llangaffo (*Llangaffo*) xs., dec'a xi^{id}.
 Ecc'a de Llanweyr (*Llanfair yn y Cwmwd*) vs., dec'a vid.
 Ecc'a de Llandidan (*Llanidan*) iii m'r'a, dec'a vs. iii^{id}.
 Ecc'a de Llandether (*Llanbedr Goch*) i m'r'a, dec'a xvid.
 Ecc'a de Llandaniael Wab (*Llanddaniel Fab*) i m'r'a, dec'a xvid.
 Ecc'a de Skeyant (*Llanfihangel Ysceiog*) i m'r'a, dec'a xvid.
 Ecc'a de Llangeum (*Llangefni*) i m'r'a, dec'a xvid.
 Ecc'a de Gatroke (.....) i m'r'a, dec'a xvid.
 Ecc'a de Trecgaem (*Tregairn*) dimid' m'r'a, dec'a vii^{id}.
 Ecc'a de Hydretheyt (*Hirdrefaig*) dimid' m'r'a, dec'a vii^{id}.
 Ecc'a de Aberfran (*Aberffraw*) iii m'r'a, dec'a vs. iii^{id}.
 Ecc'a de Nangoewen (*Llangwyfan*) xxs., dec'a iis.
 Ecc'a de Comissant (*Llantrisant Comissog*) xs., dec'a xi^{id}.
 Ecc'a de Treltoen (*Llanfihangel yn Nhywyn*) dimid' m'r'a, dec'a
 vii^{id}.

Ecc'a de Wpulh (*Llanfair yn Neubwl*) dimid' m'r'a, dec'a viiid.
 Ecc'a de Roscolyn (*Rhoscolyn*) i m'r'a, dec'a xvid.
 Ecc'a de Kelewiant, xs., dec'a xiid.
 Ecc'a de Lanlibrant (*Llanllibio*) xs., dec'a xiid.
 Ecc'a de Keytiant (*Ceirchiog*) dimid' m'r'a, dec'a viiid.
 Ecc'a de Llansanu' (*Llansadwrn*) xxs., dec'a iis.
 Ecc'a de Gauredant (*Gwardog*) iiis. dec'a iiid. ob' q'a
 Ecc'a de Leccanwey (*Llechcynfarwy*) iiis., dec'a xvid. ob' q'a
 Ecc'a de Henhegliss (*Heneglwys*) xs., dec'a xiid.
 Ecc'a de Ledewigan xxs., dec'a iis.
 Ecc'a de Kareckkeyweyr (*Cerrigceinwen*) xs., dec'a xiid.
 Ecc'a de Tredeyt (*Trefdraeth*) ii m'r'a, dec'a iis. viiid.
 Ecc'a de Eglaisheyl (*Eglwysail*) xs., dec'a xiid.
 Ecc'a de Llanwenyant iiis., dec'a iiid. ob'
 Ecc'a de Calielhin dimid' m'r'a, dec'a viiid.
 Ecc'a de Llanbeulan (*Llanbeulan*) ii m'r'a, dec'a iis. viiid.
 Ecc'a de Trewas, xs., dec'a xiid.
 Ecc'a de Beyr (*Rhosbeirio*) iiis. dec'a iiid. ob'
 Ecc'a de Llethelket (*Llechylched*) dimid' m'r'a, dec'a viiid.

Ta]xac'o bonor' temp'aliu' ecc'e Cathedr' Bangor' f'c'a p'
 Will'm eiusdem ecc'e Decan', [m]ag'rum Cadducanu' & Quehnu'
 eiusdem ecc'e Canonicos, Jur'.

Om'ia bona p'd'c'e ecc'e taxant'r ad xxii m'r'a dimid', de'a xxxs.

Sm'a xvli.

Dec'a xxx sol.

(*Dyffryn Clwyd.*)

Ecc'a de Lanenys (*Llanynys*) x m'r'a, dec'a i m'r'a
 Ecc'a de Lanrayadyr (*Llanrhaiadr*) v m'r'a, dec'a dimid' m'r'a
 Ecc'a de Lanweyr (*Llanfair*) v m'r'a, dec'a dimid' m'r'a
 Ecc'a de Lanelidem (*Llanelidan*) iii m'r'a, dec'a iiis.
 Ecc'a de Dernmey (*Derwen*) i m'r'a, dec'a xvid.
 Ecc'a de Calocaynant (*Clocaenog*) i m'r'a, dec'a xvid.
 Ecc'a de Lammitant (*Llanfwrog*) i m'r'a, dec'a xvid.
 Ecc'a de Lanruth (*Llanrhydd*) i m'r'a, dec'a xvid.
 Ecc'a de Lampedir (*Llanbedr*) i m'r'a, dec'a xvid.
 Ecc'a de Langelhanal (*Llangynhafal*) i m'r'a, dec'a xvid.
 Ecc'a de Landernant (*Llandyrnog*) xxs., dec'a iis.
 Ecc'a de Langeifin (*Llangwyfan*) xs., dec'a xiid.
 Ecc'a de Laneban (*Llanychan*) xs., dec'a xiid.
 Ecc'a de Wenechdit (*Llfenechtyd*) xs., dec'a xiid.

S'm'a, xxli. xvis. viiid.

D'a, xliis. viiid.

Dindathay (Tindaethwy).

Ecc'a de Pennon (*Penmon*) viii. xiiis. iiid., dec'a i m'r'a
 Ecc'a de Lanways (*Llanfaes*) ixli. vis. viiid., dec'a xviiis. viiid.
 Ecc'a de Langoet (*Llangoed*) viiis. xd., dec'a xd. ob'
 Ecc'a de Dinsillu (*Llanfihangel Tynsylvwy*) iiis., dec'a iiid. ob'
 Ecc'a de Lanyustin (*Llaniestyn*) iiis., dec'a iiid. ob'
 Ecc'a de Cragthoet, iiis., dec'a iiid. ob'
 Ecc'a de Trefos (*Treffos*) ii m'a, dec'a iis. viiid.
 Ecc'a de Landegnan (*Llandegfan*) i m'a, dec'a xvid.
 Ecc'a de Portan, iiis. vd., dec'a vd. q'a
 Ecc'a de Pwllgunyl (*Llanfair Pwllgwynnyll*) iiis., dec'a iiid. ob'
 Ecc'a de Penniminit (*Penmynydd*) iii m'a, dec'a iiis.
 Ecc'a de Mathaurarn (*Llanfair Mathafarn*) ii m'a, dec'a iis. viiid.
 Ecc'a de Landennan (*Llanddyfnan*) xls., dec'a iiis.
 Ecc'a de Pentrayth (*Pentraeth*) ii m'a, dec'a iis. viiid.
 Ecc'a de Tellelin (*Talyllyn*) iiis. vd., dec'a vd. q'a
 Ecc'a de Amile (*Amlwch*) iiis., dec'a viiis.
 Ecc'a de Lanellen (*Llaneilian*) ii m'a, dec'a iis. viiid.
 Ecc'a de Landewredant (*Llandyfrydog*) i m'a iiis., dec'a xxid. q'a
 Ecc'a de Lanaur (*Llanfairynghornwy*) xxxvs. vid., dec'a iis. vid.
 ob'
 Ecc'a de Borhenrit (*Bodewryd*) iiis. vd., dec'a vd. q'a
 Ecc'a de Hescallant (*Yskallog, Ysceiflog?*) iiis., dec'a iiid. ob'
 Ecc'a Kadamen (*Coedanna*) viiis. xd., dec'a
 Ecc'a de Treubarth (*Llanfihangel, Tre Beirdd*) viiis. xd., dec'a
 Ecc'a de Danarn (*Bodafon*) viiis. xd., dec'a
 Ecc'a de Nant, xviiis. ix., dec'a
 Ecc'a de Lanwrant (*Llanfwrog*) xis. vid., dec'a
 Ecc'a de Lanwahllu (*Llanfaethly*) xis. vid., dec'a
 Ecc'a de Lanruthalat (*Llanrhyddlad*) viiis. xd., dec'a
 Ecc'a de Lanweyt (*Llanfairynyhornwy*) xviiis. ix., dec'a
 Ecc'a de Lanrucris (*Llanrhwyrus*) vis., dec'a
 Ecc'a de Lanwethil (*Llanfechyll*) ii m'a, dec'a
 Ecc'a Sc'i Pat'cii (*Llanbadrig*) iii m'a, dec'a
 Ecc'a de Lanflewini (*Llanflewini*) xviiis. ix., dec'a
 Ecc'a de Lanwalat (*Llangadwaladr*) viiis. xd., dec'a
 Ecc'a de Lanuolo (*Llanfaelog* or *Llangwyllog*) viiis. xd., dec'a
 Ecc'a de Lanbugeyl (*Llanfugail*) iis. iiid., dec'a
 Ecc'a de Lanwacreit (*Llanfachreth*) ii m'a, dec'a

Summa xlviii. xiiis. id.

De'a iiis. vii. vd.

Merionid.

Ecc'a de Thewyn (*Towyn*) xls., dec'a

Ecc'a de Lankell'm (*Llangelynin*) xxs., dec'a

Cist'.—Ecc'a de Lanegrin (*Llanegryn*) que est mona' cist' xxs.,
dec'a

Ecc'a de Dolkelew (*Dolgelly*) xxs., dec'a

Ecc'a de Landacreyt (*Llanfachreth*) xxs., dec'a

Ecc'a de Penhal (*Penal*) xxs., dec'a

Ecc'a de Mar' (*Tallylyn*?) xxs., dec'a

Ecc'a b'i Michael' (*Llanfihangel*) dimid' m'r'a, dec'a

S'a viiili. vis. viiili.

D'a xvis. viiili.

A CONTRIBUTION
TO THE
HISTORY OF THE PRÆMONSTRATENSIAN
ABBAY OF TALLEY.

BY EDWARD OWEN, ESQ.

(*Continued from Vol. X, p. 325.*)

THE possessions of the dissolved Monastery vested in the Crown in accordance with the terms of the Act 27 Henry VIII, and at once came under the governance and jurisdiction of the Court of Augmentation established to deal with the confiscated properties. The procedure usually adopted was to value the lands and buildings, and to grant them away, either upon lease or in fee simple, to whomsoever could manage to procure them by fair means or by foul. Contrary to the regular practice, a large portion of the Talley estates were kept together in the hands of the King, who thus became the lord of the manor as successor to the Abbot of Talley.

From the very foundation of the house and its original endowment of lands by Rhys ab Gruffudd and his chieftains at the close of the tenth century, down to its fall as an ecclesiastical establishment, the policy of its heads seems to have been to stick to every acre that had been granted to them, and to hold it unchanged in tenure, if not in rent. There is no record either of purchase or of sale, and the territory particularised in the Charter of 17 Edward II (a large portion of which comprised the ancient endowment) seems to have formed, unaltered, the Crown manor of Talley. It is true that the grange of Rhuddlan had been lost at the outset of the Convent's career; but compensation, in the form of lands of "equal value", had been promised, and perhaps received, though we are unable to fix upon their locality.

Owing to the retention of most of the monastic lands by the Crown, the accounts of the royal steward have been preserved for a number of years. The first of these accounts is here presented at length. It affords us a complete view of the abbatial properties, of the lands that were held upon leases (of which a couple of instances are set forth at full length by the steward), of those that were held "at will" according to the custom of the manor, as well as of those that had been granted away.

Richard Dauncey, a member of the King's household, had obtained a lease of the site of the Monastery and precincts, and of the granges of Carreg Cennen, Ynys Deilo, Bechva Gothy, Aberporth, and Blaenannerch. These were the less important members of the manor.

The Convent was, no doubt, dismantled, and the Abbey Church either rendered unusable or sold to the parishioners, to be adopted by them as their parish church. What actually did occur we have no means of knowing; but the fact that there does not exist any record of the sale of the bells or of the lead from the roofs, lends sanction to the view that the conventual church immediately became parochial. The various rectories that were appurtenant to the Convent, *i.e.*, of which the Convent possessed the tithes and exercised the patronage, were also sold. But with these exceptions, the manor of Talley remained for a number of years much in the same condition and extent as at the dissolution of the Monastery.

*Exchequer Augmentations, Ministers' Accounts,
29-30 Henry VIII, No. 149.¹*

"Nuper Monasterium de *Talley* infra Episcopatum Meneven'.—
Computus domini Ferrys² collectoris Reddituum et Firmarum

¹ The totals of this account as given in Dugdale (ed. Ellis) were read by Sir James Williams Drummond in the course of his Presidential Address to the Society at Llandeilo.

² Can this have been Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers, the enemy of Sir Rhys ap Griffith? A Richard Devereux, no doubt a connection, was at this time deputy steward of Arwystli.

omnium et singulorum dominiorum maneriorum terrarum et tenementorum ac aliarum possessionum quarumcunque tam temporalium quam spiritualium predicto nuper Monasterio pertinentium sive spectantium que ad manus domini Regis nunc devenerunt et in manibus suis existunt et annexantur corone sue et heredum sive successorum suorum Regum Anglie in augmentatione revencionum ejusdem Corone Anglie virtute cujusdam actus in parlamento suo tento apud Westmonasterium super prorogacionem quarto die Februarii anno regni ipsius Domini Regis xxviii^{mo} inde edito et provisi [proviso] prout in eodem actu inter alia continetur videlicet a Festo Sancti Michaelis archangeli anno regni p'd' Regis Henrici VIII xxix^o usque [ad] idem Festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli extunc prox' sequen' anno regis p'd' xxx^{to} scilicet per unum annum integrum.

Arreagia.—Et de £53 : 9 : 9 de arreagiis ultimi compoti anni prox' precedent' prout patet in pede ibidem. Summa £53 : 9 : 9.

Scitus nuper Monasterii predicti cum aliis.—De £51 : 17 : 9 perven' de diversis parcellis terræ tam temporalibus quam spiritualibus videlicet :—

Scitus nuper monasterii predicti . . .	£1	6	8
Grangia de Karikemen . . .	1	0	0
„ Enysdilo . . .	1	13	4
„ Breka Gothie . . .	3	17	9
„ Aberporth [et] Blananerch . . .	1	0	0
160 Stack' avenar' exeunt' de diversis grangiis . . .	1	18	2
262 dierum opera exeunt' de diversis grangiis . . .	1	1	10
Rectoria de Talley . . .	13	6	8
„ Landilovaure . . .	26	13	4

non r' hic eo quod dimittitur ad firm' Ricardo Daunci per Indenturam pro termino 21 annorum sub sigillo domini Regis Curie Augmentat' revencionum corone sub sigillo prout in proximo titulo plen' et particular' patet.

Firma.—Sed r' comput' de £51 : 19 : 7 de redditibus terrarum dominicalium cum diversis grangiis ac cum Rectoriis de Talley et Llandillo Vaure sic dimissis Ricardo Dauncy per Indenturam [sub] sigillo Curie Augmentat' revencionum corone domini Regis sigillat' cujus tenore sequitur in hec verba : Hec Indentura facta inter excellentissimum principem et dominum Henricum octavum Dei gratia Anglie et Francie Regem fidei defensorem dominum Hibernie et in terra supremum caput Anglicane ecclesie ex una parte et Ricardum Dauncy de Hospicio domini regis generosum ex altera parte, testat' quod idem dominus Rex per advisamentum et consensum consilii

curie augmentat' revencionum Corone sui tradidit concessit et ad firmam dimisit prefato Ricardo domum et Scitum nuper Monasterii de Talley infra episcopat' Meneven' auctoritate parlamenti suppress' et dissolut' una cum omnibus domibus edificiis orreis stabulis columbaribus¹ ortis pomariis gardinis et solo tam infra scitum et precinctum dictum nuper Mon' quam juxta et prope idem nuper monasterii[o] existen' ac cum omnibus terris dominicalibus ibidem eidem nuper monasterio spectantibus et pertinentibus ac eciam Grangiam de Carykennen grangiam de Enys Dillowe grangiam de Brekagothy grangiam de Aberporth et Blaynannerch cum pertinentibus dicto nuper monasterio spectantes et pertinentes una cum omnibus terris tenementis pratis et pasturis eisdem grangiis seu earum alicui spectantibus sive pertinentibus. Et ulterius dictus dominus Rex tradidit concessit et ad firmam dimisit prefato Ricardo 160 sakks [? stacks] avenar' de Grangiis de Llanecroys Traffnelgan Kevenglith Gothgrige et Custoda dicto nuper monasterio spectantes et pertinentes annuatim exeunt' per manus tenencium et firmariorum earundem grangiarum no'ie reddit' inde ac 262 dierum opera vocata dayworks annuatim de tenentibus et hominibus in eisdem grangiis [grangiis] de Llanecroyse Traffnelgan Kevenglith Gothgrige et Custoda. Et ulterius dictus dominus Rex tradidit concessit et ad firmam dimisit prefato Ricardo rectorias de Talley et Llandillo Vaure cum pertinentibus dicto nuper monasterio spectantes et pertinentes una cum omnibus decimis proficiis obvencionibus et emolumentis quibuscumque eisdem rectoriis seu earum altere spectantibus et pertinentibus exceptis tamen et dicto domino Regi heredibus et successoribus suis om'io reservat' omnibus grossis arboribus et boscis de et super premissis crescen' et existen' ac advocacionibus vicariar' de Talley et Llandillo Vaure predict' necnon omnibus t'libus et h'mod' edificiis infra scitum dicti nuper mon' que dictus dominus Rex ibidem impost'm p'sterni et auferr' mandaverit. Habendum et tenendum domum et scitum rectorias predictas ac omnia et singula cetera premiss' cum pertinentibus exceptis p' except' prefato Ricardo et assignatis suis a festo Annunciationis beate Marie virginis ult'o preterito usque ad finem termini et p' terminum² viginti et uni' annorum extunc proximo sequentium et plenarie complendorum. Reddendo inde annuatim dicto domino Regi heredibus et successoribus suis £51 : 19 : 7 legalis monete Anglie videlicet pro predicto scitu³ domibus et terris dominicalibus 26s. 8d. et pro predicta grangia de Carykennen 20s. et pro predicta grangia de Brekagothy 77s. 9d. et pro pre-

¹ So in MS.² So in MS.³ "Scitum" in MS.

dictis grangiis de Aberporth et Blaynannerch 20s. et pro predictis 160 stakks avenar' 40s. et pro predictis 262 lez Dayworks 21s. 10d. et pro predicta rectoria de Talley £13 : 6 : 8 et pro predicta rectoria de Llandillo Vaure £26 : 13 : 4 ad festa Annunciationis beate Marie virginis et sancti Michaelis archangeli vel infra unum mensem post utrumque festorum illorum ad curiam predictam per equales porciones solvend' durante termino predicto Et predictus dominus Rex vult et per presentes concedit quod ipse heredes et successores sui dictum Ricardum et assignatos suos tam de sallario et stipendiario unius capellani annuatim divina celebrant' et cur' observant' in ecclesia et parochia de Talley predict' quam de omnibus redditibus serviciis feodis annuitatibus pencionibus porcionibus et denariorum summis quibuscumque de premissis seu eorum aliquo exeuntibus seu solvendis p't' redditibus superius reservatis versus quascumque personas de tempore in tempus exonerabunt acquietabunt et defendent ac omnia domos et edificia premiss' tam in maeremiis quam in coopertur' tegular' et slate de tempore in tempus tocians necessariis et oportunum fuerit bene et sufficienter reparabunt sustentar' et manutener' facient durante termino predicto Et predictus Ricardus concedit per presentes quod ipse et assign' sui cooperaturam straminis ac omnes alias necessarias reparaciones premissorum preter reparacionum¹ maeremii et coopertur' tegular' et slate predictae de tempore in tempus supportabunt et sustinebunt² durante termino predicto Et predictus dominus Rex vult et per presentes concedit quod bene licebit prefato Ricardo et assignatis suis de tempore in tempus capere percipere et habere de et super premissis competentem et sufficientem Hegebote Fyrebote Ploughbote et Cartbote ibidem et non alibi annuatim expendendum et occupandum durante termino predicto. In cujus rei testimonium uni parti hujus indent' penes eundem Ricardum reman' predictus dominus Rex sigillum suum Cur' predictae ad hi'mod' script' sigilland' deput' mandavit apponi alteri vero parti ejusdem Indentur' penes eundem dominum Regem residen' predictus Ricardus sigillum suum apposuit.

"Datum apud Westmonasterium decimo die Maii anno regni dict' domini Regis vicesimo nono.

"Summa £51 : 19 : 7.

"Redditus tenencium ad voluntatem et per Indenturam in Llanecroys pertinentes nuper Monasterio predicto. Et de 5s. de redd' unius tenementi cum pertinentibus dimissis ad voluntatem

¹ reparaciones.

² Qy., sustentabunt.

Jevan ap Gitto Powell solvend' ad festa Annunc' beate Marie virginis et sancti Michaelis archangeli per equales porciones. Et de

3s. 4d. Morgano Bedo

3s. 4d. Willelmo David ap Ll'n

6s. 8d. David ap Price [et] David Powell

5s. Jevan Kaio

3s. David ap Gwillum [ap] David

5s. 4d. David ap Morgan ap Jevan

5s. Morgano ap Jevan ap Powell

6s. 8d. David Rotheroch

3s. 4d. Jevan Ll'n ap Griffith

4s. Thome Gwillum

5s. Jevan ap Gwillum ap Morgan

5s. Ll'n ap Jevan David Kaio

18s. 4d. de Redditu unius tenementi voc' Cloyn Icowrte
[? Llwyn y Cowrt] infra grangiam predict' et molendini aquatici in comot' de Kaio cum omnibus suis juribus et pertinentibus in bosco plano prato pastura et maresco dimissis per Indenturam Gwillmo ap Jevan David Tege sigillo conventuale nuper Mon' de Talley sigillat' dat' septimo die mense Novembris anno d'ni 1529. Habendum sibi et assignatis suis a die confect' p'nciu' usque ad finem termini 90 annorum extunc proxime sequente et plenarie¹ complend' reddendo inde ut supra solvend' ad duos anni terminos videlicet ad Festa Sancti Mich'is archangelis et apostolorum Philipi et Jacobi equaliter unum modium sive stacka avenarum q'libus [sic] anno pro equis nostris.

"Item teneatur Kymortha ad Curiam et molendinam nostram grangie predicte et ad omnia alia servicia sicut alii nostri tenent' in dicta grangia tenetur et sui omnes et singuli heredes volent' hac nostr' concessione gaudere ad omnia et singula predicta tenebuntur.

"2s. 2½d. de redditu unius tenementi vocat' Teir Hoell ap Tegan dimiss' per Indenturam Jevan Bedo &c.

"4s. 5½d. de redditu unius tenementi cum certis terris annex' vocat' Teir Iresker [Tir yr Esgair] dimiss' per Indenturam David Kaio sigillo conventuale predict' sigillat' quam quidem non ostend' solvend' ad terminos p'd'. Summa £4:7:8.²

"Commortha.—Et de £4:15:2 de quodam redd' perven' de diversis tenementis in grang' predict' vocat' Comortha quolibet tercio anno et solvunt hoc anno quia est annus tercius.

"*Redditus tenentium ad voluntatem et per Indenturam in Trathnelgan.*—Et de 2s. de redd' unius tenementi scituat' infra

¹ plenar' in MS. ² The amounts total up to only £4:5:8.

grangiam nostram de Trathnelgan dimiss' per Indenturam Hoell' ap Pryce Vaghan sigillo conventuale nuper Mon' de Talley p'd' sigillat' quam quidam non ostend'. Solvend' ad Festa Sancti Mich'is arch' et Annunc' B'te Marie virginis per equales porciones. Et de

3s. 10d. ... ten't' vulgariter nuncupati Bronedeilo

Johanni ap Ll'n ap Jevan Gough &c.

13s. 4d. I-worte [Y] Phillippo Jenkyn ap Morgan

2s. Ynystywill [Ynys Dywyll] Jevan Price ap Jevan ap Price

4s. 4d. Bryn Illege Hugoni Jenkyn

13s. 4d. duorum molendinorum quorum unum aquaticum et alterum fullonicum Hugoni Jenkyn

6s. 8d. Ytydy [Y ty du] in Penroth Willelmo Morgan ap Ll'n ap David [et] Griffith Gwyne

4s. 3d. certar' parcellar' terr' Jenkyn ap Gwillum gough

3s. 10d. ten't' cum p'tin' dimiss' ad voluntatem Meredith ap Ric'i ap David

1s. 11d. " " " " " Willelmo Morgan [et] David ap Price

1s. 11d. " " " " " Gitto ap Rice Vaghan

1s. 11d. " " " " " Ll'n David ap Powell

3s. 4d. " " " " " David ap Price Vaghan

1s. 11d. " " " " " Bedo ap Price Vaghan

3s. 10d. " " " " " David ap Ryce

5s. " " " " " Jevan ap Jevan Gough

3s. 4d. " " " " " Rice ap Jevan

4s. " " " " " Jenkyn ap Rice

7s. " " " " " Jevan Gough Bedo

" Summa £4 : 7 : 9

"*Redditus tenencium ad voluntatem in Kylmaren* : Et de

7s. 6d. David ap Jenkyn ap David solvend' (as before)

6s. 8d. Johanni Ll'n ap John

7s. 6d. Jevan ap Jenkyn

6s. 8d. relict' Rice David ap Thomas

" Summa 28s. 4d.

"*Redditus tenencium ad voluntatem et per Indenturam in Kevenglithe [Cefnullech]* : Et de

s. d.

1 4 Jevan ap David ap Jevan Lloyed ad voluntatem solvend' (as before)

3 4 Griffino ap Ll'n ap Jevan

3 4 Glatys vergh Gitto

s.	d.	
3	4	Johanni Gitto David ap Poll' (Powell)
5	0	Gitten Gough
1	0	David Lello
1	0	Morgano ap Morgan
1	8	David ap Jevan ap David Ibean (? Lloyd)
3	4	Jenkyn ap Poll' Baynton
6	8	Leodewico (Lewis) ap Jevan
1	4	Richardo ap Inon (Eynon)
1	4	Leodewico ap Jevan Vaghan
2	4	Griffino ap Jevan David Dowe (dew)
3	4	Jacobo ap Poll'
6	8	David ap Gwillum
3	4	Willelmo ap Jevan David gough per Indenturam (as before)
2	8	Gwillelmo Ll'n
4	4	Jenkyn die (du)
4	7	unius tenementi sive plac'terre cum suis pertinentibus vocat' terr' porth (Tir Porth) infra clausuram Mon' predicti cum omnibus pratis pascuis et pasturis dimiss' Morgano Llewes per Indenturam &c.
2	8	unius ten't' vocat' I Gelly (Y Gelly) infra grangiam predictam in comot de Kaio dimiss' per Indenturam Ricardo Llello &c. "Summa £2 : 18 : 7. ¹

"Redditus tenencium ad voluntatem et per Indenturam infra grangiam de Custoda (Gwastade): Et de

5	0	Gwillelmo ap Jevan presbiter
2	4	David Lloyd
4	8	David Maye
3	4	David Lloyd
4	8	Leodewico ap Rice
6	0	David ap Jevan
2	8	Ll'n ap Jevan Jenkyn
5	2	Morgano Phillip
4	8	Henrico Price
3	4	Ll'n ap Jenkyn
3	0	Thome Degwith
4	2	Ll'n Gwyne
8	4	de redditu unius tenementi vocat' Thethen Lloyen Kaingoer infra grangiam predict' in comot de Maynerdaylo cum omnibus suis juribus et pertinentibus in bosco plano prato pastura et maresco dimiss' Leodewico ap Jevan Gruffith per Indenturam sigillo

¹ The total of the items is £3 : 2 : 7.

conventuale predictæ sigillat' dat' septimo de mense Marcii anno d'ni 1531 Habendum sibi et assignatis suis a die confec' p'nciu' usque ad finem termini nonaginta annorum extunc sequen' et plenar' complend', reddendo inde annuatim ut supra, solvendo ad duos anni terminos videlicet ad Festa Sancti Mich'is arch' et Philippi et Jacobi equaliter unum modium sive quatuor stackarum avenarum quolibet anno pro equis nostris et successoribus nostrorum tenentur q's ad Kuddnabot et Kymortha ad et molendinum nostrum grangie p'd' et ad omnia alia servicia sicut alii nostri tenentes in dicta nostra grangia tenetur¹ et sui omnes et singuli hered'. Volent' hac nostr' concessione gauder' ad omnia et singula p'd' tenebuntur. Et de

- | | | |
|----|----|--|
| s. | d. | |
| 7 | 4 | terre David Ythan et terre Jevan Duy dimiss' David Gough ap Philip Saer per Indenturam [datum 7 Sept. 1531]. (Terms similar to preceding lease.) |
| 6 | 0 | ten't cum p'tin' quondam in manibus David Grother [Crythor=fiddler] modo dimiss' David ap Mad-docke. |
| 8 | 0 | duorum tenementorum vocat' terre I Rydwyd [Y Rhodwydd] Moricio ap Thomas. |
| 20 | 0 | Tyden' illowr' [Tyddyn Llywarch] cum uno molendino aquatico Thome ap Morice. |

"Summa £5 2s.²

"*Commortha*: Et de £4:3:2 de quodam redd' perven' de diversis tenementis in grangia predicta vocat' Comortha quolibet tercio anno et solviter hoc anno quia est annus tercius.

"*Redditus tenencium ad voluntatem infra grangiam de Conwill Gaios*: Et de

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|-----------|
| 1 | 0 | Thome Ll'n ap Morgan ad voluntatem: solvend' (ut supra). | |
| 0 | 6 | Thome ap Jevan ap Rice. | |
| 0 | 6 | Jevan ap David Gough | Summa 2s. |

"*Redditus tenencium ad voluntatem et per Indenturam infra grangiam de Mardreff*: Et de

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 3 | 6 | Griffino ap Rice Gough: ad voluntatem: solvend' (ut supra) |
| 7 | 0 | Arron ap Rice Gough |
| 7 | 0 | David ap Ievan |
| 4 | 6 | David ap Jevan degan |

¹ So in MS.

² The total amounts to £4:18:8.

s.	d.	
7	0	Moricio ap Jevan ap John
6	4	Ade [Adam] Gitto
3	9	David ap Ievan gough
7	0	Thome ap Adey
5	3	Hoell ap Gough
5	3	Lleke [Lleucu] Thomas
0	0	48 b' avenar' price le b' 4d. Hugoni ap Jenkyn
16	0	de redd' 16 agnor' super ten' p'd' ut patet per rental' solvend' annuat' ad terminos predictos
10	6	de redd' duorum tenement' jacentium infra grangiam predictam in Com' Cardigan quorum unum vocat' Tegden Kellynaren alium vocat' Tegden Iowyn di- miss' per Indenturam Likye Lane gough et Thome ap gough sigillo conventuale nuper Mon' de Talley sigillat' quam quidem non ostend', sol' ad terminos predictos
5	3	ter' Kelthy Vaharren [Gelli Maharen]. Per Indentu- ram Ievan ap Poell ap Ryce
7	0	Tethen Fees Hesgolde (in com' Cardigan): Ricio ap Jevan David tege
7	0	Jevan ap Henry
8	11	terr' Iworde et terr' Jevan ap Rice Ll'n gough: Hoell ap Rice ap Powell
20	0	unius tenementi et unum [unius] molendini aquatici Hoell ap Rice ap Powell
5	3	terr' Idowen David ap Powell ap Rice

"Summa £6 : 16 : 6.

"*Commortha* : Et de £6 : 16 : 6 de quodam redd' p'ven' de
diversis tenementis in grangia predicta vocat' Commortha quo-
libet tercio anno et solvit' hoc anno quia est annus tercius.

"Summa £6 : 16 : 6.

"*Redditus tenencium ad voluntatem in Gowthgryge [Gwydd-
grug]* : Et de

9	0	Griffino ap Jenkyn ad voluntatem solvend' (ut supra)
3	4	Ll'n ap David Lloydon
10	0	Jevan ap Price ap Vaghan Ievan
9	0	Thome ap Thlansaire
9	0	Jevan ap Gwillum
7	10	Johanni ap Ievan John
3	9	David ap Ievan David
9	0	Gitten ap Lloydon
11	10	Jevan ap Ll'n Tewe
4	6	Thome ap David ap Jevan
4	6	Jenkyn ap David Jenkyn

s.	d.	
6	7	Jevan ap Rice
2	3	Ricio ap Edward
9	0	Griffino ap Ll'n ap John
1	8	Llykye vergh Walter
9	0	Johanni ap Powell Phillipp
9	0	David ap Jevan ap John
4	6	David ap Sir Rice ¹
7	10	Jevan ap Jevan ap John
8	4	Jenkyn ap Dio Lloyd
16	10	unius molendini Ievan ap Price ap Ievan [? et] David Haire
5	8	17 agnorum
11	4	17 ovium
6	8	unius consuetudinis vocat' le Caryott

"Summa £9 : 0 : 5.

"*Commortha* : Et de £6 : 10 : 0 de quodam redd' p'ven' de diversis tenementis in grangia predicta vocat' Cymmortha (ut supra).

Summa £6 : 10.

"*Commortha Grangie de Brekagothie* : De £3 : 17 : 9 p'ven' de quodam redditibus p'ven' de diversis terris et tenementis infra grangiam de Brekagothie vocat' Comortha quolibet tercio anno non r' hic eo quod dimittitur ad firmam Thome Iohns cum terris dominicalibus.

Summa nil.

"*Redditus tenencium ad voluntatem et per Indenturam in Gwent alias Abergayney in Epis' Llandaff* : Et de

10	0	David Howell ad voluntatem (ut supra)
3	4	Hoell Watkyns
6	8	Richardo Phillip Gwillum
10	0	Richardo Lewis
6	8	Johanni Thomas ap Jevan Vaghan ad Indenturam &c.
2	0	diversarum terrarum et tenementorum prati pascue et pasture bosci subosci et terre vaste jacentis in croys Felde cum omnibus suis pertinentibus dimis- sis per Indenturam David Morgan.

"Summa £1 : 18 : 8.

"*Redditus tenencium ad voluntatem et per Indenturam in Pen-
cotthye* : Et de

16	8	John ap Jevan ap John ad voluntatem (ut supra)
6	8	filio Walter ap Gwillum
6	8	Walter ap Gwillum ad Indenturam &c.

"Summa £1 : 10 : 0.

"*Grangia de Dole Hole* : Et de 6s. 8d. de redditu unius

¹ Qy., a son of Sir Rhys ap Thomas.

grangie vocate Dole Hole p'd' dimiss' per Indenturam diversis tenentibus sigillo conventuale nuper Mon' de Talley sigillat'. Cujus tenor sequitur in hec verba: Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint David abbas Monasterii beate Marie virginis de Talley et ejusdem loci conventui salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis nos ex unanimi consensu pariter et assensu tocius capituli nostri concessisse tradidisse et ad firmam dimisisse dilectis nobis Kenetha [Cunedda] ap John, David ap John, Hoell ap Jevan ap Morgan, Richard ap Jevan ap Morgan, Madoc ap Moythus, Jevan ap Med' [Meredydd] ap Jevan ap Gwillum, Phelip ap Morgan ap Ll'n, Jevan ap Jevan saer, Jevan duy vawr, David veddic, Ll'n ap Cadogan, Cadogan ap Jevan gough, Gwalter ap Ll'n ap Morgan, grangiam nostram vocatam Dole Hole infra Comot' de Coweth¹ in Com' Karmerden cum omnibus terris pratis pascuis pasturis ac omnibus aliis juribus et pertinentiis. Habendum et tenendum predictam grangiam cum omnibus terris pratis pascuis pasturis ac omnibus aliis juribus et pertinentiis p'd' Kenetha, David, Hoell, Richard, Madoc, Jevan, Phelip, Jevan ap Jevan, Jevan duy, David veddic, Ll'n ap Cadogan et Gwalter heredibus et assignatis suis a festo Sancti Michaelis archangeli ultimo preterito usque [ad] finem termini nonaginta novem annorum extunc proxime sequentium et plenarie complendorum. Reddendo inde annuatim predicto abbati et conventui seu successoribus suis sex solidos et octo denarios sterling', et nos vero predicti abbas et conventus et successores nostri predictam grangiam nostram cum omnibus terris pratis pascuis pasturis ac omnibus aliis juribus et pertinentiis durante termino predicto contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus et defendemus. Et si contingat quod predicti Kenetha, David, Hoell, Richard, Madocke, Jevan, Phelip, Jevan ap Jevan, Jevan duy, David veddic, Ll'n ap Cadogan et Gwalter heredes aut assignati sui deficere in solutione predictorum sex solidorum et octo denariorum vel in aliqua parcella eorundem ad festum predictum vel in quindécim dies tunc bene liceat predictis abbati et conventui et successoribus suis in predictam grangiam cum omnibus terris pratis pascuis cum pertinentiis reintrare gaudere et pacifice possidere. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum commune presentibus est appensum. Datum in domo nostra capitulari de Talley primo die Januarii anno regni regis Edwardi quarti post conq'm tercio et anno d'ni MCCCCLXIII (1463). Summa £0 : 6 : 8.

"Rectoria de Barwyke: Et de £8 de redditu decimarum garbarum oblationum cum aliis proficuis emolumentis dimissis ad

¹ There was no such commot in Carmarthenshire: Can it mean that of Cethinog?

voluntatem Phillippo ap Jevan ap Roger. Solvend' ad Festa Philippi et Jacobi et Sancti Michaelis archangeli per equales porciones. Summa £8.

"*Rectoria de Llangoydmor* : Et de £3 : 6 : 8 de redditu (ut supra). Summa £3 : 6 : 8.

"*Rectoria de Llanecroys* : Et de £8 de redditu (ut supra) dimissis ad voluntatem Leodewico Vaghan etc. Summa £8.

"*Rectoria de Penbryn et Llanegwed Vaure* : Et de £28 : 13 : 4 de redditu decimarum garbarum oblationum cum aliis proficuis emolumentis dimissis Thome Johns armigeri per Indenturam sigillo Curie Augmentationum revenc' corone d'ni Regis sigillat' cujus tenor sequitur in hec verba : Hec Indentura facta inter excellentissimum principem et dominum Henricum octavum Dei gra' Anglie et Francie regem fidei defensorem dominum Hibernie et in terra supremum capud (*sic*) Anglicane ecclesie ex parte una et Thomam Johns de Llangadocke in com' Carmarthen in Wallia armigerum ex altera parte. Testatur quod idem dominus Rex per advisamentum et consensum consilii Curie augmentationum revencionum corone sue concessit et ad firmam dimisit prefato Thome Rectorias de Penbryn et Llanegwed Vaure cum suis pertinentiis nuper Mon' de Talley infra Episcopat' Meneven' auctoritate Parliamenti suppress' et dissolut' spectantes et pertinentes una cum omnibus decimis oblacionibus proficuis et emolumentis quibuscumque eisdem Rectoriis seu earum alteri pertinentibus sive spectantibus, exceptis tamen et dicto domino Regi heredibus et successoribus suis reservat' omnibus grossis arboribus et boscis de in et super premissis crescentibus et existentibus ac advocacionibus vicariarum de Penbryne et Llanegwed vaur predict'. Habendum et tenendum predictas rectorias et cetera premissa cum pertinentiis exceptis p'except' prefatis Thome et assignatis suis a Festo Annunciationis beate Marie virginis ult'o preterito usque ad finem termini et per terminum viginti et uni annorum extunc proximo sequentium et plenarie complendorum. Reddendo inde annuatim dicto domino Regi heredibus et successoribus suis £28 : 13 : 4 legalis monete Anglie videlicet pro predicta Rectoria de Penbryne £15 : 6 : 8 et predicta Rectoria de Llanegwed vaure £13 : 6 : 8 ad Festa Annunc' beate Marie Virginis et Sancti Mich'is Arch'i vel infra unum mensem post utrumque festum festorum illorum ad curiam predictam per equales porciones solvend' durante termino predicto. Et predictus Thomas concedit per presentes quod ipse et assignati sui sumptibus suis propriis et expensis omnia et singula onera reparacionum mansionum rectoriarum predictarum cum omnibus suis

pertinentiis tam in maeremio et coopertur' quam aliis quibuscumque sufficiente sustentabunt manutenebunt et reparabunt durante termino predicto ac illa in fine illius termini sufficiente reparatione dimittent. In cujus rei testimonium uni parti hujus Indenture penes prefatum Thomam reman' predictus dominus rex sigillum suum curie predictae ad h'mo'i scriptum sigilland' deputatum mandavit apponi alteri vero parti ejusdem Indenture penes eundem dominum Regem residen' predictus Thomas sigillum suum apposuit. Datum apud Westmonasterium decimo die Maii a. r. ipsius Domini Regis xxix'o.

" Summa £28 : 13 : 4.

"*Rectoria de Conwelgaio cum Capella de Llansaywell* : Et de £46 : 13 : 4 de redditu decimarum oblacionum et aliorum proficuum ibidem dimiss' Hugoni ap Jenkyn sigillo conventuale per Mon' de Talley sigillat' cujus tenor sequitur in hec verba : Be yt knowen to all men to whom thys p'sent wrytyng shall com that I Rotherothe abbot of the monasterye of o'r blessyd lady of Talley in the countye of Carm'thyn in South-wall' with the hole consent and assent of the covent of the same House have dymysed graunted and to ferme letten unto Hewe ap Jenkyn of the paryshe of Talley in the comowd of Kaiow in the countie of Carm'thyn aforesaid and to his assignes all the hole parsonage of Conwellgaio & Llansaywyll with all th'appurtenance thereto belongyng. To have & to hold to the seid Hewe ap Jenkyn & to hys assignes with all the tythes oblations emoluments fruits & all th'appurtenance thereto belongyng from the feast of Seint Mighell th'archangell in the yere of the reign of Kyng Henry the VIIIth xviiith unto the end & terme of xxxti yeres then next after fully to be completed & endyd. Yeldyng & paying therefore duryng the seid terme unto the seyde abbot & covent & their successors & assignes within the Monasterye of Talley six and forty pounds thyrtene shelyngs & foure pence of good & lawfull money of Englonde at the feast of Saint Mighell th'archangell. And if it happen the seyde rent of £46 : 13 : 4 to be behynd unpaid in parte or in all by the space of xv days after the seyde feast of Seint Mighell th'archangell at wiche hyt ought to be paid in maner & forme as ys above rehersed then thys present lease to ceasse & to be of noone effect. Provided always that the seyde Hugh ap Jenkyn shall paye all maner of p'xis' and sinodalls dew to the Bishope & Archidiacon without eny further chargs. In witness wherof the seyde abbot & covent have put to thys present wrytyng their covent seale the vjth day of September and the yere of o'r sovereign lorde King Henry the VIIIth above rehersed.

" Summa £46 : 13 : 4.

“Rectoria de Llansaddurne cum Capella de Llanurda : Et de £15:11:6 de redditu decimarum oblacionum et aliorum proficuum ibidem sic dimiss’ Johanni Denham per Indenturam sigillo Curie Augmentationum revencionum corone domini Regis sigillat’ cujus tenor sequitur in hec verba : Hec Indentura facta inter excellentissimum principem et dominum Henricum octavum Dei gracia (etc.) ex una parte et Johannem Denham ex altera parte testatur quod idem dominus Rex per advisamentum et consensum Consilii Curie augm’ rev’ corone sue tradidit concessit et ad firmam dimissit prefato Johanni Rectoriam de Llansaddurne cum capella de Llanurda cum pertinentiis nuper Mon’ de Talley infra episcopat’ Menev’ auctoritate Parlamenti suppress’ et dissolut’ spectantes et pertinentes una cum omnibus decimis oblacionibus proficuis obventibus et emolumentis quibuscumque iisdem Rectoria et capella seu earum alteri quoquo modo spectantibus sive pertinentibus exceptis tamen et dicto domino Regi heredibus et successoribus suis om’io reservat’ omnibus grossis arboribus et boscis de [in et] super premissis crescentibus et existentibus ac advocacione vicarie de Llansaddurne predicta. Habendum et tenendum rectoriam et capellam predictas cum pertinentiis exceptis p’except’ prefato Johanni et assignatis suis a festo Annunc’ beate Marie Virginis ult’o preterito usque ad finem termini et per terminum viginti et unius annorum extunc proxime sequente et plenarie complendorum. Reddendo inde annuatim dicto d’no Regi heredibus et successoribus suis £15:11:6 legalis monete Anglie ad festa S’ci Mich’is arch’i et Annunc’ beate Marie virginis vel infra unum mensem post utrumque festum festorum illorum ad curiam predictam per equales porciones solvend’ durante termino predicto, et predictus dominus Rex vult et per presentes concedit quod ipse heredes et successores sui dictum Johannem et assignatos suos de omnibus pencionibus porcionibus et denariorum summis quibuscumque de rectoria et capella predictis seu earum alteris quoquo modo exeuntibus seu solvendis preter Redd’ superius reservatis versus quas-cumque personas de tempore in tempus exonerabunt et defendent ac omnia domos et edificia premissorum tam in maeremiis quam in cooperturis tegulare et slate de tempore in tempus tocians quociens necesse et oportunum fuerit bene sufficiente reparari sustentari et manuteneri facient durante termino predicto, et predictus Johannes concedit per presentes quod ipse et assignati sui cooperturam straminis ac omnes alias necessarias reparaciones premissorum preter reparacionem maeremii et cooperturam tegulare et slate predictae de tempore in tempus supportabunt et sustinebunt durante termino predicto, et predictus dominus Rex ulterius vult et per presentes concedit quod bene

licebit prefato Johanni et assignatis suis de tempore in tempus capere percipere et habere de in et super premissis competentem et sufficientem Hedgebote Fyrebote Ploughbote et Cartbote ibidem et non alibi annuatim expend' et occupand' durante termino predicto. In cujus (etc.). Datum apud Westmonasterium decimo die Maii a. r. dicti d'ni Regis xxix'o.

"Summa £15 : 11 : 6.

"*Rectoria de Llaneviangell Abberithethe*: Et de £13 : 6 : 8 de redditu (ut supra) dimiss' ad voluntatem Henrico' Vaghan etc.

"Summa £13 : 6 : 8.

"*Rectoria de Llandevayson*: Et de £6 : 13 : 4 de redditu (ut supra) dimiss' ad voluntatem d'no Johanni David.

"Summa £6 : 13 : 4.

"*Porcio decimarum prebendarii s'c'i Meneven*': Et de 40s. de redditu pencionis sive porc' decimarum garbarum exeunt' de prebendario Menev' annuatim solut' Rotherothe Johns nuper abbat' Mon' de Talley solvendo ad festum Sancti Michaelis arch'i tantum.

Summa £2.

"*Perquis' Curie*: De aliquo proficuo perveniente de perquis' curie ibidem hoc anno ten' non r' hic eo quod null' h'mo'i accid' infra tempus hujus computi per sacrum dictum comput'.

"Summa nulla.

"Summa totalis oneris cum arreragiis £297 : 17 : 7.

"De quibus

"*Feoda et Vadia*: Idem computat' in feodo dicti computant' collector' reddituum et firmarum ibidem tam temporal' quam spiritual' ad £10 per annum ei concess' per litteras suas patentes sigillo Convent' sigillat' dat' xiii die Septembris a. r. R. Henrici VIII post conquestum Anglie xxv'to et anno d'ni 1534. Et sic in allocacione hoc anno ut in precedente. £10.

"Et in stipendiis clerici Auditoris scribentis hunc compotum ac [ad] iis. per annum prout Cleric' Auditor' d'ni Regis ducat' s' Lancast' allocat' consuevit in singulis compotis ministrorum ibidem videlicet in allocacione h'mo'i stipend' secundum formam et effectum Actus Parliamenti superius in capite recitat'...2s.

"Summa £10 : 2 : 0.

"*Liberacio denarii*: Et in denario soluto Edwardo Watters receptori particulari d'ni Regis ibidem 29 die Octobris a. r. R. Henrici VIII xxx'mo ut patet per diversas billas manu dicti Edwardi signatur et sigillatur ac inter memoranda hujus anni remanet £148 : 17 : 5.

Summa £148 : 17 : 5.

"Summa allocationum et liberationum predictarum £158 : 19 : 5.

Et debet £138 : 18 : 2.

"Jevan ap John firmarius rectoriæ de Langoydmore superius oneratus ad £10 : 6 : 8 per annum sic de arreragiis suis tam pro hoc anno quam pro anno proxime precedente £6 : 13 : 4.

"Henricus Vaghan firmarius rectoriæ de Llanehangell Abber-tithe oneratus ad £13 : 6 : 8 per annum (ut supra) £26 : 13 : 4.

"Dominus Johannes David clericus firmarius rectoriæ de Llandivason ad £6 : 13 : 4 per annum (ut supra) £13 : 6 : 8.

"Prebendarii Sancti Menevensis ut pro tantis denariis per ipsos detentis et ad hunc non solutis pro quadam porcione decimarum garbarum ibidem ad 40s. per annum sic de arreragiis suis tam pro hoc anno quam pro anno proxime precedente aretro £4.

"Fiat processus.

"Leodewicus ap Bowen deput' Episcopi Menevens' ut pro tantis denariis per ipsum receptis in anno proxime precedente p' le indempnit' exeunt' de omnibus ecclesiis supradictis ad £4 per annum quo jure ingo'r ideo super ipsum posit' quousque decret' et determinat' est per Cancellarium et Consilium Curie Aug' rev' corone domini Regis &c. £4.

"Thomam Bryne¹ firmarius rectorie de Berwyk superius oneratus ad £8 per annum (ut supra) £4.

"Ipsam comput' de propriis arreragiis suis oneratur £22 : 4 : 10 de Comortha hoc anno £80 : 4 : 10."

¹ So in MS.

(To be continued.)

[NOTE.—A number of obvious errors, the result of haste and carelessness, for which the author is alone responsible, have unfortunately crept into the document printed at p. 309 of the last volume. By some mischance the proofs appear to have missed examination (though the author recollects receiving them while on his summer holiday), many of the errors being correctly written in the transcript. As the document is a purely formal one, and is accompanied by an English translation, it is considered unnecessary to furnish a detailed list of corrections.]

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

WAS HELD AT

OSWESTRY,

SHROPSHIRE,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 21st, 1893,

AND FOUR FOLLOWING DAYS.

President.

STANLEY LEIGHTON, Esq., M.P., F.S.A.

Local Committee.

A. WYNNE CORRIE, Esq., Park Hall, *Chairman.*

The Right Hon. Lord Harlech, Brogyntyn
The Right Hon. Lord Trevor, Brynkinallt
R. Middleton Biddulph, Esq., Chirk Castle
Col. Barnes, The Quinta
Col. Bonner, Brynwgwalia
The Rev. T. M. Bulkeley Owen, Tedsmore Hall
The Rev. Cecil Hook, The Vicarage
The Rev. T. Redfern, Holy Trinity Vicarage
The Rev. C. Ryder, The Presbytery
The Rev. G. H. Williams, Trefonen Rectory
The Rev. D. Davies, Llansilin Vicarage
The Rev. T. H. Lloyd, Llansantffraid Vicarage
The Rev. Elias Owen, F.S.A., Llanyblodwel Vicarage
The Rev. O. M. Feilden, Frankton Rectory

The Rev. Rossendale Lloyd, Selattyn Rectory
The Rev. E. Jas. Evans, Chirk Vicarage
The Rev. J. J. Poynter, Oswestry
The Rev. T. E. Roberts, Queen's Road
E. Williams-Vaughan, Esq., Broom Hall
J. Parry Jones, Esq., Beechfield
J. Dovaston, Esq., West Felton
George Owen, Esq., Park Issa
J. J. Lloyd-Williams, Esq., The Schools
W. Fletcher Rogers, Esq., High Lea
J. Griffiths, Esq., 41 Church Street
W. Aylmer Lewis, Esq., Belan House
T. Hammond Williams, Esq., Castle House
Dr. Beresford, Willow Street
W. H. Spaul, Esq., The Poplars
P. H. Minshall, Esq.
E. Woodall, Esq., Wingthorpe
James Darlington, Esq., Black Park
Steele L. Roberts, Esq., Chirk

Local Secretary.

A. C. Nicholson, Esq., Salop Road, Oswestry

Local Treasurer.

Stephen Donne, Esq., 64 Willow Street

General Secretaries.

The Rev. R. Trevor Owen, F.S.A., Llangedwyn Vicarage
The Rev. C. Chidlow, M.A., Caio Vicarage.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

EVENING MEETINGS AND EXCURSIONS.

EVENING MEETINGS.—MONDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1893.

A PUBLIC Meeting was held in the Holy Trinity Mission Room, at 8.30 P.M.

The chair was taken by the Ven. Archdeacon Thomas, F.S.A., who, after announcing with regret that the outgoing President, Sir James Williams Drummond, Bart., was unable to be present, vacated the chair in favour of the incoming President, Stanley Leighton, Esq., M.P., F.S.A.

The President then delivered the following address:

"Gentlemen,—My thanks are due to the Cambrian Archaeological Association for paying me the compliment of electing me their President, and, as President, according to use and custom, it is my duty to deliver an address. To-night I am here in a two-fold capacity: as a member of the Cambrian Association, I thank the people of Oswestry for the warmth of their welcome; as an Oswestry man, I assure the members of the Association that we are gratified that they have chosen Oswestry for their trysting-place. It is not, indeed, inappropriate or unusual for Welsh societies to meet in Shropshire. The habit may be justified on archæological, as well as on modern, grounds. Shrewsbury was once Pengwern Powis; Oswestry was once Hên-Dinas. On one side of the spot where we assembled lies Offa's Dyke; on the other, Watts' Dyke. Nor was it till the reign of a king of Welsh lineage, of the Celtic family of Owen, known in history as Henry VIII, that we of the Welsh Marches were finally annexed to the respective shires to which we now belong. Let me recall the quaint and stately language of the Parliament of the Tudor sovereign—27 Hen. VIII, c. 36: 'An Acte for lawes and justice to be ministered in Wales in like forme as it is in this Realme.' 'Albeit the dominion, principality, and

country of Wales justly and righteously is, and ever hath been incorporated, annexed, united, and subject to and under the imperial crown of this realm, as a very member and joint of the same, whereof the King's most royal majesty of meer droit and very right is very head and ruler Yet, notwithstanding because in the same country, principality, and dominion divers rights, usages, laws, and customs be far discrepant from the laws and customs of this realm; and also because that the people of the same dominion have and do daily use a speech nothing like or consonant to the natural mother-tongue used within this realm, some rude and ignorant people have made distinction and diversity between the King's subjects of this realm and his subjects of the said dominion of Wales, whereby great discord, variance, debate, division, murmur, and sedition have grown between his said subjects.' The Act proceeds: 'That, in order to bring about an amicable concord and accord, all persons born in Wales shall enjoy all liberty as other subjects in England do.' 'That the laws of England shall be used in Wales; that the Lordship Marchers [i.e., Radnor, Brecknock, Monmouth, Montgomery] shall be formed into shires'; and that 'Oswester, Whetington, Masbroke, Ellesmere, Downe, and Chirbury, in the Marches of Wales,' shall be united to Salop. This is our most important Act of Union. By the 1st William and Mary (1689), the anomalous Court of the Marches of Wales was abolished. By the 1st William IV (1830), the separate jurisdiction of the Judges of the County Palatine of Chester and the Principality was abolished by the formation of the North and South Wales circuits, including Chester, and thus, at length, the unification of the judicial system was completed. Archæological and ecclesiastical Wales still covers a larger area than the extent of the twelve western shires. Let us realise the changes. The Severn and the Dee were once the boundaries of Cambria. Then Offa's Dyke formed the outward sign of demarcation. Then came the undefined border-land of the Lordship Marchers. Finally, came the complete incorporation of Wales with England by the extension to Wales of the self-centred shire-system. I inquired the other day of the learned chief of the Record Office, Mr. Maxwell Lyte, C.B., whether there was any document in his keeping written in Welsh; he said there was not. The national records are most of them written in Latin or Norman-French. But of such literature there is abundance connected with Wales in the Record Office. A Patent Roll of the 3rd of King John, 1201, is the earliest. Do you know how these documents came to be stored in London? The story is told by an eminent antiquary, Mr. Arthur Roberts, of the Record Office, in two very instructive papers, one of which is to be found in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 5th Series, vol. vi, p. 293; the other in *Y Cymmrodor*, vol. x, p. 159. I have no hesitation in enriching my address by a quotation from his papers, which cannot be too widely known. In 1838, it will be remembered that the Record Act was passed,

vesting the control of the national records in the Master of the Rolls. In 1840, Mr. William Black, one of the Assistant Record-Keepers, visited Wales and Chester. Now listen to extracts from his report, which I take from Mr. Roberts' paper. In Chester, he found that 'the Records had suffered very much from damp, disorder, dirt, and perhaps vermin'. Many of the Records of Montgomery and Denbigh were left in a vault in Wrexham Church. 'They were found broken, disordered, very dirty, some perishing from damp.' He went to Carnarvon. 'Very ancient, indeed, was the jurisdiction of the old circuit of Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Merioneth. It goes back to the earliest years of Edward I at the least, for at that time there was a "Justicier of Snowdon"'. When Mr. Black made his inquiries, in 1839, he learnt that in 1800 the Records had been reported as commencing in 1760. But he found a Plea Roll of three years of Richard II's reign for the County of Carnarvon, and two similar rolls of the reign of Henry VIII. But what had become of the vast mass of Records which must have accumulated at Carnarvon during all the years from 1280 to 1700, of which these few rolls were but fragments of the wreckage? A great quantity of the ancient Records had been deposited in a kind of cellar in the basement of the Prothonotary's office near the quay of the Menai, where they had been suffered to go to decay, and whence they were cleared out by order of the magistrates about the years 1810-20, being partly sold by the hundred-weight, together with old Acts of Parliament and other waste paper, partly thrown upon dung-heaps, and wheeled into the Menai as rotten and worthless. Some of them were bought or otherwise obtained by a person to whom must be allowed the merit of the discovery that they must have *some* value, though not the value which a lawyer, a historian, or an antiquary usually attaches to them. The wideawake collector of antiquities, whose name deserves to be remembered, was Mr. David Williams of Turkey Shore, Carnarvon. He for many years supplied tailors and others with parchment for various purposes out of the materials.' What remained of the Welsh Records were removed to London in 1855. They are now safe, and may be consulted and edited without let or hindrance. For my own part, I do not like the idea of removing records from their local habitation. Title-deeds are best kept at home, and the evidences of local transactions are more interesting in the place where the actions connected with them were done than elsewhere. But it is better that the Welsh muniments should be in London than at the bottom of the Menai. Most of the mishaps which have befallen the old monuments of our ancient race, whether they be of stone or of parchment, are the results of sheer ignorance. Pennant, in his delightful *Tour in Wales*, describes the picturesque scenery of Dolgelly, and adds that there is nothing worth noticing in the town but the Church (although it is pewless) and an ancient tomb within its walls. But most of us who have visited Dolgelly in days gone by will

remember a low but ancient structure, with stout oaken beams, which tradition associated with Owen Glendwr, and designated as his Parliament House. It was, at all events, a vestige of antiquity which might have helped to remind the men of Merioneth of the name and the fame of the last champion of Welsh independence. What did the inhabitants of Dolgelly do with this ancient monument? They sold it to Sir Pryce Pryce-Jones, who, at great cost, removed it bodily to Newtown, where, like the Carnarvon Records in London, it is safe, but not *in situ*. 'Not to believe in your relics is a fair, dignified, and reasonable position; to destroy, pulverise them to dust, and utterly do away with them, is another—but to sell them!' I cannot pass quite lightly from Owen Glendwr. We shall visit, in one of our expeditions, Sycarth, the reputed site of one of his residences. Let me remind you that for fifteen years he withstood the power of England; that he was crowned at Machynlleth, on which occasion he narrowly escaped assassination; that he granted pardons with all the authority of a sovereign: an example of one of his pardons is preserved by Pennant:—'Anno Principatus nostri vi^o datum apud Kevn Llanvair x^o die Jan' per ipsum principem.' On the seal is the portrait of Owen seated in a chair, holding the sceptre in his right hand and the globe in his left. In 1404 he made a treaty with Charles VII of France against England. The French troops landed at Milford, and marched as far as Woodbury Hill, in Worcestershire, where they were dispersed. I think this is the last invasion of England by the French. Uniting with the Percys and Mortimer, he designed the partition of England into a Triptarchy. I will recall the terms of the proposed re-settlement of England in the words of Shakespeare, *Henry IV*, Act III. [In the house of David Daron, Archdeacon of Bangor.] Present, the Archdeacon, Mortimer, Harry Percy, and Glendwr. Mortimer with a map:

'The Archdeacon hath divided it
 Into three limits, very equally:
 England, from Trent and Severn hitherto,
 By south and east, is to my part assigned;
 All westward, Wales beyond the Severn shore,
 And all the fertile land within that bound,
 To Owen Glendwr:—and, dear coz (i.e., Percy), to you
 The remnant northward, lying off from Trent.
 And our indentures tripartite are drawn.'

The battle of Shrewsbury put an end to the triptarchy. Owen Glendwr was absent from the battle where Harry Percy and the Douglas were defeated by Henry IV, Harry of Monmouth, Prince of Wales, with the assistance of Sir John Falstaff. The Shelton Oak, overlooking the battle-field from the Welsh side of the Severn, is still called Glendwr's Oak; and tradition informs us that from the branches of the tree he viewed the field; but the better opinion is that he never advanced further than Oswestry, where he rendezvoused his forces, 'and came not on, o'erruled by

prophecies'. With the exception of the Parliament House of Dolgelly and the Oak, there is little left to remind us of 'Great Glendwr'; when and where he died is uncertain, and no monument has ever been erected to his memory. In the preface to the first volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, the following excellent observation is to be found: 'Every day proves to us more visibly that nine-tenths of our currently-received histories ought to be re-written, would we have them consistent with truth.' The histories of the day are always coloured by the humours of the present. Therefore, the truest and most essential work of the antiquary is to help to preserve original evidences amidst their own surroundings, rather than to concoct stories. I know that we cannot formulate any absolute canon on this point. I admit that a London public Record Office is a necessity, as is a London National Portrait Gallery and a British Museum. I do not protest against all centralising influences; but let us never forget that monuments and records have a local interest, which transplanted they cannot have. They create, in their original homes, an influence—popular, educative, patriotic—which museums can never bestow upon them. Buyers of antiquities are always with us. The Americans would buy the Tower of London, and Shakespeare's house, and Stonehenge, and carry them off bodily to the States, if we were base enough to sell them. So I venture to press upon the owners and guardians of local records, whether private individuals, or Corporations, County Councils, governors of ancient schools, and all others whom it may concern, to guard them as a very precious inheritance. There are still in the keeping of the Church priceless parochial books and parchments—the registers of the christenings, the weddings, the burials of the people for three centuries, which indicate the ebb and flow of population, and mark the tranquil annals of uneventful lives. Still, the oldest architecture, the oldest furniture, the oldest plate, the oldest tombs are to be found in and around our churches. And so in a less degree, because less old, the records of the chapels are interwoven with the history of England. The chapels have their registers, their sacred vessels, their trust-deeds, their endowments, and benefactions. The dates and circumstances of their first foundation, the lists of their pastors and their members, are all worth remembering. At the Church Congress at Wolverhampton was exhibited the Carolean licence, signed by Secretary Arlington, authorising services to be held in the Arthur Street Chapel of this town. I ask, Why was that interesting title-deed of the seventeenth century separated from its local home? Improved methods of photography and engraving have greatly increased our means of popularising archæology. Local museums and itinerant societies are resources of modern civilisation which help us to maintain a lively interest in our native monuments. Let us make the best use of them to diffuse those habits of cultured observation which seeks after truth without exaggeration. The 'mosaic of history' must

be made by everyone for himself, if he would truly touch the past. I have always noticed that the more ignorant and ambitious a man is in matters antiquarian, architectural, heraldic, the more ridiculously he antedates the documents, the buildings, the families, in which he happens to be personally interested. Everything with him dates from the Conquest! Mistakes of centuries are nothing! I was walking through Westminster Hall one day with a very eminent politician, and he said, looking around, 'This old Hall of William Rufus is magnificent!' He knew not that the Hall was built by Richard II three centuries after the arrow pierced the Red King's heart, and I don't think he believed me when I told him. My task is done. I commend to all present the excursion programme of the week. In the Rev. R. Trevor Owen, who will himself take part in some of the expeditions, we are fortunate in possessing an acute and well-trained archæologist. In Archdeacon Thomas, who takes so large a share in the work of the Cambrian Society, we have one who never speaks without authority. Mr. Romilly Allen, Mr. Arthur Baker, and Mr. Spaul have also lent their services as guides to places which will be visited. I must add also that we have amongst us to-day Mr. H. S. Milman, the Director of the Society of Antiquaries."

At the termination of the President's Address, a vote of thanks was proposed by the Ven. Archdeacon Thomas, seconded by Mr. J. Romilly Allen, and carried with acclamation.

Before the meeting closed, Mr. A. Wynne Corrie, the Mayor of Oswestry, gave the Association a hearty welcome to the town and neighbourhood.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22ND.

A public meeting was held in the Christ Church Assembly Rooms, at 8.30 P.M.

The plate and charters belonging to the Corporation of Oswestry, and the communion-plate of the Old Independent Chapel, Oswestry, were exhibited by the courtesy of their guardians, and came in for a large share of admiration.

Notes on Plate in Possession of the Corporation of Oswestry.

Maces.—Pair of, inscribed "Oswestry, 1723." No marks, but the cup-shaped bowls are of the fashion of 1677, when it is recorded that new maces were made.

Cup.—Gift of Hugh Middleton, in 1616. Made in London same year. The maker's mark, which is "S. F.", in linked letters, is found on a cup of the Cutlers' Company in London, date 1607, and on a communion-cup very like this Oswestry cup in shape, of the year 1617, at Chignal, in Essex.

Jugs.—Pair of, given 1739. These were made in London in the year 1738-9, by David Williaume of London. David Williaume lived in St. James's Street, Westminster; he entered his mark at Goldsmiths' Hall in 1728, and was one of the most fashionable makers for some years afterwards.

Punch-Ladle.—Gift of Sir W. Williams Wynn, in 1740. This was made the same year by a maker living in London, with whose name I am unacquainted. His initials were "D. H."

Race-Cup.—Gift of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., Oswestry Races, 1777. The gift of Noel Hill, Esq., to the Corporation of Oswestry, won by his horse, "Young Malton". This cup was made the same year by a very large manufacturer of plate named John Carter, who lived in Bartholomew Close. It is very characteristic of the style of the period.

Cups.—Four small cups, dated 1791. These were made by Peter Bateman of London, in the year 1790-1.

Candlesticks.—Two pairs of candlesticks, given 1795, and made at Sheffield in the year 1794-5. Makers, I. G. and Co. I have no lists of Sheffield makers, their names not being of general interest.

WILFRED CRIPPS.

Notes on the Communion Plate of the Independent Chapel, Oswestry.

Flagon.—Flat-lidded tankard-flagon, with usual purchase, and bold handle. This was made at Chester in the year 1690-1. Maker, R. W. Name unknown.

Salver—or large Paten on foot, edge of plate and foot gadrooned. Made in London in the year 1702-3 by one John East, who entered his mark at Goldsmiths' Hall in 1697, and was a maker of repute. He made some of the church-plate sent by Queen Anne as presents to churches in H.M. plantations in America in 1705 and other years.

Cup.—Porringer with two handles and the usual diagonal fluted ornamentation of the period. Made by Nathaniel Lock of London in 1709-10.

Sept. 1886.

WILFRED CRIPPS.

The above-named plate was bequeathed by Mrs. Sarah Lloyd of Oswestry, together with £200, in 1727, "for the use of the said Protestant Dissenting congregation, to be used at the administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper thereof", and is thus described in her will: "My largest silver caudle-cup, and my largest silver tankard, and my largest silver salver." The coat-of-arms on the tankard is the one borne by the Lloyds of Montgomeryshire, namely: 1. *Sa.*, three nags' heads erased two and one *ar.* (Brochwel Ysgythrog, Prince of Powys); 2. *Sa.*, a chevron between three owls *ar.* (Broughton).

There are also two silver-gilt cups and a pewter salver; but there is nothing on either intimating whether they were given or purchased. The two silver cups bear the hall-mark of George III,

and probably were acquired during the pastorate of Dr. Edward Williams, between 1784 and 1792. The modern communion-plate, consisting of flagon and four cups, was presented by the Rev. T. Gasquoine, in 1871.

Extract from Mr. Wilfred Cripps's letter to Mr. Stanley Leighton:—

"8 Sept. 1886.

"The plate of the Independent Chapel interests me very much. The interest of the Chapel tankard is that it gives an old Chester mark. They are very seldom found, and very useful to me. Though a good deal of old silver was made in Chester, the Chester Corporation and Cathedral plate is very little of it home-made, and my knowledge of old Chester marks has had to be built upon stray pieces in country churches, etc., like this tankard. Its marks happen to be particularly good and clear, giving the city crest of a sword erect on one mark, and a coat (a sword erect between three garbs) on another, besides a date-letter B, which is 1690-1."

The following is a summary of a paper read by Mr. J. Parry-Jones, the Town Clerk of Oswestry:—

The Story of Oswestry Castle.—After some introductory remarks, in which Mr. Parry-Jones apologised for the popular character of the paper, which had originally been read before an Oswestry Scientific Society, he said: Oswestry could not boast of the romantic site of Conway, the fine architecture of Carnarvon, or the poetic associations of Ludlow; but the few rough stones which remained to show where the Castle once stood formed part of a structure whose story was fraught with memories of a time when Oswestrians played no mean part in English history. As to the site, Leland mentioned it as being artificial after his visits to Oswestry in the time of Henry VIII, and Pennant also referred to it, the latter designating it as an "artificial mound". He said the recent excavations almost conclusively showed that, while it was probable that the site had been covered with the rubbish of ages, yet the mound itself was natural, and not artificial, and that the highest available ground was chosen in the border-land immediately fronting Wales, up to which the fertile plain of Shropshire gradually sloped. Mr. Clark, writing in *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser. vol. ix, p. 185, says: "The Castle mound, though standing on high ground, is wholly artificial, and rather oval at its summit, which is about 60 ft. by 100 ft. It is about 30 ft. high, and perhaps 200 ft. in diameter. On its table-top are some fragments of masonry, composed of large rolled boulders, laid in a thick bed of mortar, very rude, but very strong work. One fragment, which in places is about 8 ft. thick, is 9 or 10 ft. high, and near it are two other large masses, one of which, at least, is overthrown. The keep was of the shell type, and probably polygonal. There seems to be a further trace of masonry at the south-west side. The entrance, probably, was on the south-west side. It is probable that the

masonry remaining is the work of William Fitzalan, in 1155." The site had no doubt been much contracted as the town had increased, and especially so during the present century. From the summit of Cynrybwch one could see what must have been the strength of the position in days before gunpowder was invented; on the one side rose, in towering masses, the hills upon hills of Wales, ending in the backbone of Wales, the Berwyns, penetrated by the valleys of the Dee, Ceiriog, and Severn; while on the other side lay the fertile plain of Salop, studded with villages, and, upon the rising ground midway between, rose the Castle of Oswestry. From it the incursions of the Welsh into Salop could be repelled, and shelter could be given under its walls, while the villages of the plain were being ravaged by the spoilers; and if Wales were to be invaded by the route of either the Dee, the Ceiriog, or the Severn, its fortress served as a rallying-ground for the English forces. So late as the Commonwealth, Oswestry Castle was described as the "Key of Wales", and its possession was coveted alike by Norman warrior and Welsh patriot. The Castle must have been of considerable size to have contained so large a garrison as was afterwards mentioned; but it had been so completely destroyed, that it was difficult to trace its outline. We had no plan of the Castle left, but he had there an enlarged drawing, the origin of which he had only succeeded in tracing to a sepia sketch by W. Williams (an artist of the last century who took views of many Shropshire buildings), which was now in the possession of Mr. Adnitt of Shrewsbury: a copy of it was also preserved in the Bodleian Library, but no information could be gleaned there as to its origin. It would be seen that it represented a strong castellated structure of somewhat unimposing aspect, with an outer gate and drawbridge. This sketch also appeared in Edwards's *History of Oswestry*, and was there signed "J. Jones, Dudleston, Salop. Sculp't: Jan. 1819." It had a tower called Madoc's Tower (so Leland told us), while the Bailey Head, as we now termed it, formed the Ballium, or courtyard. The barbican, or outer gate, where the maimed and blind were relieved, would be situate on the site of the mound in Castle Street, cleared away about thirty years ago, and then called "The Cripple Gate". It was probably approached by a bridge over the moat, which ran across the site of the New Municipal Buildings, as was found to their cost when the foundation was being laid last year, for it was damp with the moisture of bygone ages, and full of the bones of mediæval horses and heel-taps of Elizabethan shoes; and no explanation could be given of a singular layer or stratum of leather chippings, about 20 ft. in length and 6 in. deep, which was found many feet below the surface. The inventory of contents further on would give some idea of the number of rooms the Castle contained. It also contained a chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, the endowment of which was derived from lands whose identity it was impossible to ascertain, viz., "Castell Croft", a croft under Wynn Wallis; a croft

called "Chykenwall", and the field called "Cadogan Field". It was difficult to give the date of the foundation of the Castle. There was no doubt a fortification at Old Oswestry, or Hên Dinas, the old fort, from British times; but it was not until the days of William the Conqueror that the neighbouring fortress, the Castle, made its appearance in history. Dugdale said, "There was a Castle at Oswaldestre at the time of the Conquest." There was no doubt that a church or religious foundation of some kind had existed in the neighbourhood from the date of Oswald's death in 637; but in *Domesday Book* the district round Oswestry was comprised in "the Manor of Meseberie and Hundred of Mersete", while Oswestry did not appear by name. There was mention of a place called "Castle L'uvre", and it was suggested by Leighton that this meant "The Work", by which name the Normans styled a great military position, and it was probable that this was Oswestry Castle.

The first mention of Oswestry Castle by name, so far as he could gather, was contained in a French metrical romance of the doings of Fulk Fitzwarine, a Norman noble. It told the story of William the Conqueror's visit to the Welsh border in 1068. After describing how the Conqueror relieved the besieged garrison of Shrewsbury, and swept the Welsh border, and how he then came to a ruined city, which was clearly Old Oswestry, the lecturer said William's cousin, Payn Peveril, with fifteen knights around him, fought the giant Geomagog, who was guarding a treasure of "oxen, cows, swans, peacocks, horses, and all other animals, made of fine gold, and there was a golden bull which told the events which were to come". Whether the treasure still remained buried in Old Oswestry, the chronicler failed to tell; but the chronicler said that William gave the Castle to one of his knights, Alan Fitz Flaad. But the Christian knight conquered, and the chronicler proceeded, in a passage which Mr. Wright thus translated:—"The King called a knight, Alan Fitz Flaen, and gave him the little Castle, with all the honour appertaining to it, and from this Alan came all the lords of England who have the surname of Fitz Alan. Subsequently, this Alan caused the Castle to be much enlarged." This was the first mention of Oswestry Castle in history, if history it were; but Eyton showed that, although Alan was actually lord of Oswestry, it was not until many years after William's death. Humphrey Lloyd, the Welsh historian of Elizabeth's reign, in quaint language, tells us what is probably the real story: "The Normans having gotten into their hands all the lands and livings of the nobilitie of England, began to spie into the commodities of Wales; and, seeing that Robert Fitzhaman and the other knights that went with him had sped so well, they made suite to the King to graunt them the lands of the Welshmen. Thereupon the King, thinking that the best waie for him, as well as to encourage them to be the more willing to serve him, as also to provide for them, graunted to divers of his nobles sundrie

Counties in Wales to hold of him by knight's service, as followeth, Roger Montgomery, Earl of Arundel and Salop." Earl Roger, in his turn, conferred the Hundred of Mersete, comprising Oswestry, upon Warin as Sheriff of Salop. An English Sheriff, as has been said, "fills an office as thankless as it is unlaborious, as involuntary as it is irresponsible"; but the Norman Sheriff or Vicomte was a provincial minister nobly born, highly trusted, and munificently rewarded. Earl Roger richly endowed his Sheriff Warin (surnamed the Bald), and gave him his niece in marriage. He is said to have been "little in body, but great in soul". He died in 1085, and his widow married Rainald, another Norman noble; but she kept her first husband in mind, for she "gave for his soul a house in Shrewsbury, and covenanted that she herself, living in the said house as tenant to the Abbey, she would provide candles to light the Church every night for the whole year." This Rainald was the Rainald mentioned in *Domesday Book*, and probably he added to the Castle, then in existence. His successor was the Alan Fitz Flaad, or Flaan, he had mentioned, whose connection with his predecessor was obscure. The crest of the Fitz Alans, the lords of Oswestry, was a "white horse", which was to be seen over the new gate in Church Street, and was, no doubt, the origin of the sign of the inn which it adjoined.

Mr. Parry-Jones quoted from Sir Walter Scott's novel, *The Monastery*, a statement that Walter Fitzalan's father "obtained from William the Conqueror the Castle of Oswestry in Shropshire", and became Steward or Seneschal to David I, King of Scotland, and was known as "Walter the Steward", which was eventually corrupted into "Stewart"; and then traced the connection of Walter Fitzalan with the Stewart family, and showed that from him the Stewart family and the present royal family derived their ancestry.

Mr. Parry-Jones referred to Oswestry being made the headquarters of Henry II, when, in 1165, he attempted to subject Wales to the English Crown; and said it must have been a brilliant scene in Oswestry when, seven centuries ago, on the morning when Henry marched from the town up the road leading past Oakhurst towards the Glyn, and there, in the narrow Ceiriog valley crossed by Offa's Dyke, encountered the Welsh mountaineers, who were ready for the fray.

Mr. Parry-Jones gave an account of the visit of Archbishop Baldwin and Giraldus Cambrensis to Oswestry to preach the Crusade, and their interview with William Fitzalan and the Welsh princes; the praise given to Oswestrian hospitality; and the visit of King John to Oswestry, and how he drove Llewelyn into the mountains; how the Fitzalan heir came of age, and was fined 10,000 marks by John for the privilege of doing so. The third John Fitzalan died in 1272, and again the Crown took possession of the Castle and its lands. Mr. Parry-Jones then gave extracts from the schedule of the Castle lands.

On January 16th, 1282, Edward I visited Oswestry, no doubt to ascertain how the fortifications, which he had ordered, were being carried out. He described the visits of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth to Oswestry, and read a curious correspondence with Archbishop Peckham as to the misdeeds of the Constable of Oswestry, and the crushing out of the rebellion. In 1302, Richard Fitzalan, the then lord, died; and, an inquisition being made of his properties, it was certified that Oswestry Castle was "of no nett value because of the great expenses (more than £20 per annum) attendant on its maintenance". During the reign of the next two Edwards little was heard of Oswestry Castle, except that each King ordered two hundred foot-soldiers to attend him from Oswestry and Clun, to repel the Scots and to fight the French, and one could read of the Welsh regiments of a thousand men under Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel and Oswestry, of which the Oswestry men must have formed part. In 1324, nearly at the close of the reign of that weak and indolent monarch, Edward II, the new Earl of Arundel, granted two shops "to our burgesses of Oswaldstree, situated in the row which is called Legges Street, betwixt the shops of the sons of Richard the Stranger and the tenement of William, son of William the baker". At the beginning of the present century there was an Assize trial in which the burgesses of Oswestry tried to prove that the then Earl of Powis was not entitled, as lord of the manor, to the tolls of Oswestry from the time of Richard I; and at the trial the record was produced, which he read, containing an inventory of the contents of the Castle.

Richard II held a Parliament at Shrewsbury, probably in order to inspect the Fitzalan estates he had seized, which was adjourned to Oswestry, where one of the most memorable and dramatic scenes in the pages of Shakespeare took place. One could imagine the gay pageant, as the monarch, so vain of his personal appearance, handsome and golden-haired, just thirty years of age, with his enormous retinue of servants clad in costly liveries, and the nobles of his Court, rode over the Shropshire plain and through the two long narrow streets of which Oswestry then consisted, up to the Castle. In his company were the two bitter foes, the Dukes of Hereford and Norfolk, the former better known as Harry Bolingbroke. On March 19th, 1398, in Oswestry Castle, they appealed to the King, who ordered them to fight their quarrel out at Coventry. Shakespeare began his play of *Richard II* with the scene, but, by a poetical licence, made it take place in the Tower of London instead of Oswestry Castle—

"Face to face,
And frowning brow to brow, ourselves will hear
Th' accuser and th' accused freely speak."

And the noble appeal of Norfolk echoed through the walls of Oswestry Castle—

"My dear, dear Lord,
The purest treasure mortal times afford
Is spotless reputation; that away
Men are but gilded loam or painted clay.
A jewel in a ten times barr'd up chest
Is a bold spirit in a loyal breast."

It was during his visit, and before the Parliament closed, that Richard II granted the first royal charter to Oswestry, which was still in possession of the town, and ornamented by a fine initial illuminated portrait of the King.

He afterwards referred to the creation by Richard II of the "Principality of Chester", and the incorporation with it of Oswestry, and a number of places in the Marches, and the subsequent revocation of this grant by Henry IV.

Oswestry was unfortunate in the year 1400, when Owen Glyn-dwr seized the town. It was said that the title "Pentrepoeth" or "hot town" was due to this calamity, for Oswestry "was nearly totally destroyed by fire during the wars of the Welsh people."

He then detailed curious incidents during the sixteenth century, showing the lawless state of the Marches. In 1519 there was an entry in the Star Chamber proceedings, communicated to him by the Hon. Mrs. Bulkeley Owen, in a suit in which the Earl of Arundel was plaintiff and Meredyth ap Howel defendant, in which the Earl complained "that the said Meredyth, without authority or assent of the said lord, by force entered the Castell of Oswestre, in the March of Walys, and desired entry to the lord's servants. My lord, knowing that, sent to the said Meredyth to avoid the said Castle; at last he was avoided. Then my lord appointed one Ievan Lloyd, a substancyall gentleman, constable there; when he came to enter, and his patent proclaimed in the court there, after the custom, the said Meredith, with others with him, set on the said Lloyd and his followers, and killed and murdered them." After this, Meredith and his followers "besieged the Castle, and entered and took away stuff therefrom, and took Ievan Lloyd's brother, and robbed and spoyled him, and kept him in prison". There was but little doubt that in this remote part of the kingdom, which was then a sort of no man's land, every man did what was right in his own eyes, while the feudal lord only interfered when his own rights were molested. This was one side to the story. Glyn Cothi, the well-known Welsh bard of the fifteenth century, described in glowing language the virtues of this same Meredyth ap Howel in a poem (*Cywydd*) which he addressed "To Meredydd ap Howell ap Morys and to the Towne of Oswestry (Croes Oswalt)." Mr. Parry-Jones then read a translation of the poem, furnished him by Mr. Howel W. Lloyd, of which the first portion runs as follows:—

"The town, four ages old, will I not stake
On the dice, nor yet on the cards.
I will not stake ancient Oswestry on the hill,
On the draught-board, nor at chess.

The best of any single town are its people,
 The best of any one round Castle is its wine.
 Has any castle around its equal?
 Or have better burgesses been found?
 In it are the shops of Cheap,
 And harmony and honesty also
 A cruciform church under an angle of a hill;
 Churchmen who call upon Oswald.
 She will have none of the lawlessness that has been,
 Nor breach of privilege: the London of Wales.
 To the Castle of Stone is he a captain,
 The stoutest of all in the great town.
 To the bright Castle on the wall a Maximus
 Is Maredydd the peer of Idwal;
 A Hector is the son of Howel ap Morys,
 The stalwart Earl of Llys Mechain.
 Of chiefs has he been found most just
 Of the stock of Einion and of the Cyffins.
 A lofty oak from Hendwr is this."

Edward Lloyd of Llwynymaen, near Oswestry, a descendant of the Crusader Mewrig Lloyd, was Constable of Oswestry Castle under either Thomas Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, who died in 1525, or his son William, who died 1543. Philip, the last Arundel, who was made territorial lord of Oswestry, met with a sad fate. He was one of the greatest scholars of his day. He died in the Tower of London in 1595, not without suspicion of having been poisoned. In 1603, James I granted by letters patent the lordship, manor, and Castle of Oswestry to Philip's half-brother, Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, one of the captains in the fleet which defeated the Armada; and to him John Davies dedicated his history of Oswestry from his "poore house at Middleton, near Oswestry, in 1635".

He had now arrived at the last scene in the story, and referred to the siege in the time of Charles I. To quote from Mr. Stanley Leighton's *Records*: "In the immediate neighbourhood of Oswestry, the families who took the side of the Parliament were the Myddeltons of Chirk Castle, the Myttons of Halston, the Lloyds of Aston, the Powells of Park, the Bakers of Sweeney, and the Evanses of Treflach. On the King's side were the Lloyds of Llanforda and Llwynymaen, and the Owens of Brogyntyn." Early in 1645 they were told that "Lord Capel went lately to Oswestrie, with 1,000 horse and dragoones, to fortifie the towne, and told the inhabitants that it must be entrenched and strengthened, because he heard that some rebels were coming from London into that country". On the other side, the Parliament was not less active. On June 11th, 1645, it appointed Sir Thomas Myddelton of Chirk Castle to be Sergeant-Major General for the six counties of North Wales, and the Earl of Denbigh Lieutenant-General of Stafford, Chester, and Salop. On Tuesday, September 11th, 1643, Wem was captured from the Royalists, and became the Parliamentary headquarters for Salop. Lord Capel with his army, 4,000 strong, attacked Mytton,

who had only 300 men; but he repelled the attack with the invaluable aid of the women of Wem, whereupon it was said—

“The women of Wem and a few musketeers
Beat Lord Capel and all his cavaliers.”

In the spring of 1644 Myddelton determined to take action. His friend Mytton had already tried to obtain possession of Oswestry Castle by stratagem. The governor, Lloyd, a descendant of the Crusader Lloyd, one of the Lloyds of Llwynymaen, was described as being of a “convivial turn”. Mytton induced a friend of the governor to ask him to dinner, the scheme being to seize him and carry him to the gates of the Castle, and call upon the garrison to surrender. Lloyd accepted the invitation, but on the way met a couple of Parliamentary scouts who were captured, and, as the chronicler told, “the treachery was confessed and discovered to the governor, who suddenly returned home and secured the town”. His carelessness, however, got known, and a governor was appointed in his stead.

He then described how the Royalist governor destroyed the parish church and “imbezzled the organ”; and gave a short account of the siege and capture of the town by surprise by the Parliamentary army under the Earl of Denbigh and Thomas Mytton.

Mr. Parry-Jones stated that by the kindness of the present Earl of Denbigh he had been able to procure platinotype copies (which he produced) of the original despatches from the Parliamentary Committee at Wem, signed by Mytton, Samuel More of Linley, Robert Clive (ancestor of the present Earl of Powis), and Thomas Hunt of Boreatton, and of other original documents relating to the siege, including the resolutions of both Houses of Parliament conveying their thanks and a grant of £200 to Mr. Mytton.

He then very shortly described the Royalist effort to recapture the town, and their repulse near Whittington, and quoted Myddelton's despatch, “The town of Oswestry I find to be a very strong town, and, if once fortified, of great concernment, and the key that lets us into Wales”. The late Mr. Charles Sabine, sen., told him, many years ago, that one day he was in an old house, now pulled down, in the Horse Market, in which an old woman was cutting up sausage-meat. He observed that the “board” on which she was cutting looked very old, and, upon taking it up, saw that there was a representation of the Fitzalan horse upon it. “Where did you get that from?” he said. The old lady replied, “It is said, that came out of the Castle when it was pulled down.” Mr. Sabine purchased the board, and had it placed at the head of his drawing-room mantelpiece at Carreglwyd. This was probably the only relic of the Castle still in existence, except the few rugged and shapeless stones to be seen. The Castle probably did not disappear all at once. The records showed at the beginning of the present century that the wall round the bottom of the Castle Bank was built at the cost of the Corporation; and many of them were

old enough to remember how they used to “toboggan” up and down the steep sides of the Castle-hill when there was no wall in the Horse Market. The late Mr. Charles Sabine, sen., was instrumental in rescuing the hill from the hands of the spoilers, and induced a number of leading Oswestrians to form a fund to purchase it from the trustees of Mr. Venables, to whom it belonged; but again “the Castle Bank”, as it was called, fell into a neglected condition, and finally it was reserved for the present Mayor, Mr. Alfred Wynne Corrie, among the memorable acts which have signalised his years of office, officially to receive the Bank from its late owners, and to dedicate it to the public of Oswestry for ever. He had quoted from a Welsh poet of the fifteenth century: let him conclude with a translation of a poem of Guto'r Glyn, the domestic bard of the Abbot of the Valle Crucis Abbey of the thirteenth century (a translation furnished him by Mr. Howel Lloyd), and for which Guto'r Glyn was made a burgess:—

“Oswestry is the liberal, the best endowed of cities,
The beloved of Heaven, that draws me to it;
Oswestry, the strong fort of conquerors, the London of Powys,
Where the houses are well stored with wine, and the land is rich;
Its school is celebrated, and its city, for preachers and men of science,
God is present in its beautiful temple,
A church adorned with rich chalices,
And with bells, and a rich-toned organ.
No better choir is there from it to Canterbury,
None in which there is correcter singing,
Or more suitable to the vestments.
To White Minster I know no convent superior.
The women of Oswestry are the best dressed and the handsomest.
In merchandise it is like Cheapside,
And honest and unanimous are its people.
God's grace be with the city and with its denizens,
May God be its Guardian and its gracious Preserver.”

At the conclusion of Mr. Parry-Jones's paper, the Ven. Archdeacon Thomas read a paper on the “Norwich Taxation, A.D. 1253, of the Diocese of Bangor”, which is printed in the present number of the Journal.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24TH.

ANNUAL GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING.

THE Annual General Business Meeting of the Association was held at the Wynnstay Arms, at 8.30 P.M., the chair being taken by the Ven. Archdeacon Thomas.

Election of Officers, etc.—The following new officers, etc., were duly proposed and elected.

PATRONS.

The Right Hon. Lord Llangadoc.
The Right Hon. Lord Swansea.
The Right Hon. Lord Hawksbury.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Sir James Williams-Drummond, Bart. (President, 1892).
 The Rev. Hugh Prichard, M.A.
 The Ven. Archdeacon D. R. Thomas, F.S.A.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

Edward Owen, Esq.	} Retiring Members re-elected.
Richard Williams, Esq., F.R.H.S.	
A. Neobard Palmer, Esq.	
J. Romilly Allen, Esq., F.S.A.Scot.	
The Rev. Canon Rupert Morris, D.D.	
Edward Laws, Esq.	
Iltyd Nicholl, Esq., F.S.A.	

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

Edward Roberts, Esq. (Mona View, Carnarvon)	} for Carnarvon-shire.
Rev. D. Jones, M.A. (Llangerniw Rectory)	
A. Ffoulkes-Roberts, Esq. (Vale St., Denbigh)	} for Denbigh-shire.
Herbert Allen, Esq. (Norton, Tenby)	
Rev. Elias Owen, F.S.A. (Llanyblodwel Vicarage)	} for Shropshire.
Henry Taylor, Esq., F.S.A. (Curzon Park, Chester)	
	} for Cheshire.

Selection of Place for holding Meeting in 1894.—It was decided to invite the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland to hold a joint meeting with the Cambrian Archæological Association at Carnarvon in 1894.

This invitation has since been accepted.

Annual Report of the Association.—The finances of the Association are in a satisfactory condition. A sum of £200 has been invested in Consols, besides which there is a balance of £87 6s. 2d. in hand to meet current expenses.

During the last year the Association has lost one of its oldest and most valuable members, J. O. Westwood, Esq., M.A., Hope Professor of Zoology, Oxford; also Morris C. Jones, Esq., the Ven. Archdeacon Edmondes, and E. Rowley Morris, Esq.

The condition of the Association as regards the number of members continues to be satisfactory. The following is the list of those who have joined the Association during the last twelve months, and who now await the formal confirmation of their election.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

Mrs. Longley.

The Detroit Public Library, Michigan, U.S.A.

W. F. Kyffin Taylor, Esq., 13, Harrington Street, Liverpool.

John Morris, Esq., 4, The Elms, Dingle, Liverpool.

NORTH WALES.

The Rev. B. Jones-Bateman, Pentre Mawr, Abergale.

The Rev. E. James Evans, Chirk Vicarage.

E. W. Lovegrove, Esq., Friars Cottage, Bangor.

Steele L. Roberts, Esq., Chirk.

Edward Hughes, Esq., 37, Wrexham Fechen, Wrexham.

A. Seymour Hughes, Esq., Pendwr, Wrexham.

Major Sandbach, Hafodunos, Abergale.

SOUTH WALES.

Charles Lloyd, Esq., M.A., Waunifor, Maesycrugiau.

William Davies, Esq., Bays Hill, Llandeilo.

Robert E. Richardson, Esq., Glanbrydan, Llandeilo.

R. W. Llywelyn, Esq., Baglan Cottage, Briton Ferry.

A. E. Bowen, Esq., Town Hall, Pontypool.

Rev. Samuel Lewis, Rectory, Merthyr.

W. Joseph, Esq., Aberdare.

W. Prichard Morgan, Esq., M.P., Westminster Chambers
London.

The Right Hon. Viscount Emlyn, Golden Grove, Llandeilo.

Miss Mansel, Maesdeilo, Llandeilo.

John Hughes, Esq., Old Bank, Llandeilo.

J. Jones, Esq., Pentre, Llandeilo.

The Rev. John Evans, Vicarage, Llandovery.

THE MARCHES.

A. Wynne Corrie, Esq., Park Hall, Oswestry.

J. Dovaston, Esq., West Felton, Oswestry.

The papers and notes contributed to the Journal during the past year are quite up to the usual standard, but the historical element predominates a good deal over the purely archæological. Amongst the historical papers, the most important are Mr. G. T. Clark's "Signory of Gower", Mr. Edward Owen's "Contribution to the History of the Præmonstratensian Abbey of Talley", Mr. E. A. Ebbelwhite's "Flintshire Genealogical Notes", and Mr. J. W. Willis-Bund's "Teilo Churches". The archæological papers are very weak in comparison; and, with the exception of Mr. A. G. Langdon's "Chi-Rho Monogram upon Early Christian Monuments in Cornwall", and Mr. Stephen W. Williams' "List and Index of Monumental Effigies", there are none of exceptional merit. It is to be hoped that the good work initiated by Mr. Stephen Williams, in compiling lists of Welsh antiquities, will be taken up and continued

by others. Although the older members of the Association still continue to send valuable contributions to the Journal, there seems to be a great lack either of energy or talent amongst the younger generation; so much so, that it would at the present time be almost impossible to point out a really capable specialist in any one branch of Welsh archæology fit to be successors of such men as Prof. E. A. Freeman, Prof. J. O. Westwood, Mr. G. T. Clark, Mr. Longueville Jones, and many others who have built up the reputation of the Cambrian Archæological Association during the first half-century of its existence. Consequently, there is now a splendid career, with the certainty of achieving fame, open to anyone willing to devote himself conscientiously to acquiring the qualifications of a specialist.

The Editor has still to complain of not receiving communications from the Local Secretaries with regard to new discoveries and other matters of interest in each district. It is suggested that a post-card shall be sent to each of the Local Secretaries quarterly, asking for a report.

Both in number and excellence, the illustrations of the Journal are quite equal to those in previous volumes, the greater part being contained in the Report of the Annual Meeting, which is year by year becoming a more important feature.

An Illustrated Programme has again been issued for the Annual Meeting. Mr. Worthington G. Smith was commissioned to visit Oswestry and the neighbourhood before the Meeting, for the purpose of making sketches for the Programme. The extra expense entailed on the Association for the preparation of the illustrations of the Programme is about £15, but the blocks are again used for the Report of the Meeting. When the fixed sum of £60 per annum was set aside for illustrating the Journal, it was not contemplated that the illustrations for the Programme would have to be provided for out of this sum. It is therefore recommended that a further sum of £10 be allowed for the Programme.

A meeting of the Committee was held at Shrewsbury, on the 25th of April, for arranging the preliminaries of the Annual Meeting at Oswestry and transacting other business, as specified in the Minute Book. A Committee was appointed to devise a scheme for an Ethnographic Survey of Wales, and to act in concert with the Committee of the Ethnographical Survey of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The Committee consists of the following members of the Cambrian Archæological Association:—

Prof. Boyd Dawkins.
Edward Laws.
Stephen W. Williams.
E. Sidney Hartland.
Ven. Archdeacon Thomas.
J. Romilly Allen.

The last named to act as Secretary to the Committee.

Amongst the honours that have fallen to the lot of members of the Association, the most well-deserved is the degree of LL.D. conferred on Prof. John Rhys by the University of Edinburgh.

The literary works by members of the Association comprise the following :—

“The Early Ethnology of the British Isles.” By Prof. J. Rhys, LL.D.

“The Ogam Inscriptions in the Pictish Language,” from the *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* By Prof. J. Rhys, LL.D.

“Cartæ et Munimenta de Glamorgan.” By G. T. Clark, F.S.A.

“The Town of Wrexham.” By A. Neobard Palmer.

“The Illustrated Archæologist.” A quarterly journal, edited by J. Romilly Allen, and published by Chas. J. Clark; the First Part issued in June 1893.

Special attention is called to the work of preserving early Christian monuments by placing them under cover from the weather at St. David's Cathedral and St. Edren's, Pembrokeshire, by the Very Rev. the Dean of St. David's; and at Margam Abbey, by Miss Talbot of Margam. No steps whatever have been taken to protect the crosses at Llantwit Major, although they have been scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act, and are amongst the most interesting stones in Wales.

The Association has to regret the loss by death of the following esteemed contributors to the Journal :—

Prof. J. O. Westwood.

Morris C. Jones.

E. Rowley Morris.

G. W. Shrubsole.

The thanks of the Association are due to E. H. Owen, Esq., F.S.A., of Tycoch, Carnarvon, for presenting back volumes of the *Arch. Camb.* to complete the official set; and to the Rev. Canon Rupert Morris for undertaking the Index of the annual volume of the *Arch. Camb.*

EVENING MEETING.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 25TH.

A PUBLIC meeting was held in the Holy Trinity Mission Room, at 8.30 P.M.

Papers were read by Mr. Arthur Baker, F.R.I.B.A., on “Some Residences of the Descendants of Einion Efell,” and by the Rev. Elias Owen, F.S.A., “On the Use of Church Bells”; both of which will be published in the Journal.

The proceedings terminated with the usual votes of thanks.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

MADOC: AN ESSAY ON THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA BY MADOC AP OWEN GWYNEDD IN THE TWELFTH CENTURY. By (the late) THOMAS STEPHENS. Edited by LLYWARCH REYNOLDS, B.A. London: Longmans, Green, and Co.

THE publication of any work by so distinguished a member of the Cambrian Archæological Association as the late Mr. Thomas Stephens is an event that should not pass unnoticed in the pages of this Journal. Like the majority of Mr. Stephens' literary productions, the present volume was written for an Eisteddfod prize. The story of the manner in which the author was treated has oftentimes been told, and needs no repetition here. Suffice it to say that a quarter of a century has elapsed since the essay was written, and that the writer himself has been dead for nearly eighteen years.

As might be safely predicted from the cautious character of the author of the *Literature of the Kymry*, Mr. Stephens arrives at the conclusion that the discovery of the New World by the Welsh Prince is only a figment. Whether it was worth while to pursue the dissection of the legend with the elaborateness here adopted is perhaps questionable; but the method has the merit of closing the subject for ever, and of adding another item to the already long catalogue of exploded popular beliefs. But the story of Prince Madoc rested upon certain supposed historical circumstances, the examination of which by so competent a Welsh scholar cannot fail to afford profitable reading to students of Cambrian history. The contemporary bardic references to Madoc, and the statements of later chroniclers, are set forth in the true critical spirit, and with such amplitude that this portion of the work is a solid and satisfactory contribution to the study of our mediæval literature.

The author's conclusion is that Madoc, whose taste for the sea marked him out from his fellow-chieftains, was slain (perhaps murdered) somewhere about the year 1169, according to the too prevalent practice of that period. Legend represented him as having sailed in the direction of Merlin's glassy paradise, and the fame of the great Genoese rendered it the most natural thing in the world to link Madoc's name with an equally glorious achievement.

Whose was this happy inspiration? Dr. David Powel's *History of Cambria* (published in 1584) contains the fully developed story, though that writer modestly ascribes its authenticity to Humphrey Llwyd, who died in 1568. Mr. Stephens evidently regarded Powel's *History* as the source of the story, though there can be little doubt that he obtained it from a Sir George Peckham, whose head was full

of schemes of colonisation and of fighting the Spaniards, and whose end is worthy of record. He continued so long in the sacred waters of St. Winifred, Holywell, "that the cold struck into his body, and after his coming forth of the Well he never spake more."¹ This adds an item of information to that given in a note on p. 23 of the work under review. The subsequent growth of the Madoc legend has nothing to do with history; we, therefore, are not constrained to follow it further. Adopting Mr. Stephens' words, we "shall marvel much if any candid reader rises from the perusal of these pages with any other impression than that the story is not founded on facts."

Mr. Llywarch Reynolds has executed his duties of Editor with excellent judgment and taste. His prefatory remarks set forth with admirable clearness the circumstances under which the Essay was written, and the fate that befell it. The subject, though not unimportant, was hardly worthy of the author's powers, and we could have wished that some other of his many unpublished productions had been selected instead of the present one. Mr. Stephens wrote a treatise upon the "Origin of the Trial by Jury", which secured the high commendation of the late Baron Bunsen. His knowledge of Welsh gave him command of material that has remained for the most part unused, whilst Mr. Llywarch Reynolds' training and literary accomplishments render him an ideal editor of such a work. We press the suggestion upon his consideration, and shall be glad to witness its adoption.

CARTE ET MUNIMENTA DE GLAMORGAN. Curante G. T. CLARK.
Vol. iv. (Privately printed.)

It is not many months (July 1893) since we noticed the first three volumes of Mr. Clark's great collection of documents relating to Glamorganshire. Now we are presented with a fourth volume, and are glad to infer, from the absence of any valedictory notice, that it is by no means to be regarded as the last of the series. What we said upon the previous occasion, both of praise and of explanation, we can but repeat upon the present. To criticise in detail is, indeed, impossible. All we can do is to be thankful that it has been put into Mr. Clark's heart to print all this valuable material, to hope that he will long be spared to continue the excellent work he is so well suited to perform, and to press his example upon other wealthy and enlightened gentlemen of the Principality.

There possibly remain in private possession a number of documents that would complete the story of the devolution of property in Glamorganshire, to which Mr. Clark has not, and probably cannot, have access. These must, however, be of a private nature, and can have little bearing upon the general course of affairs in this

¹ *History of Lilly's Life and Times*, p. 32.

great county ; but there exist in the Public Record Office a number of surveys, extents, and manorial accounts, that will go far to vitalise and vivify many of the dry and uninteresting leases, conveyances, and quit-claims, that are contained in Mr. Clark's already printed four volumes. The Duchy of Lancaster records contain surveys of almost all the Glamorganshire manors ; and a few have large-scale maps, the production of which would be a priceless boon. There is also a Commonwealth survey of the lordship of Ogmere, and an account of its rights, liberties, and appurtenances ; while the Glamorganshire documents formerly deposited in the Court of Wards and Liveries would of themselves fill a bulky volume. We mention these only to show that, much as Mr. Clark has accomplished, there still remains much to do, and to hope that so long as his valued life continues, the fresh material will but serve to increase his ardour and zeal.

We notice that the deed of sale of a number of Crown manors to Sir Rice Mansell (printed in this volume at p. 508, from a Penrice MS.) is dated the 28th August 1546, whilst the same document is enrolled on the Patent Roll on the 28th June of that year ; no doubt a scribe's error in drawing out the grant for the purchaser. The Seventh Report of the Historical MSS. Commissioners has a reference to a lease of the manor of *Trer'gôf* (or, perhaps, Tregoes), granted by the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter, Gloucester, to Master Henry, clerk, of Llanearvan, in the year 1293, in which it is covenanted that the lessee will not grant or assign the farm or the manor to any other person, nor give liberty to any of the lessor's men there, nor demise freely any of the lands held of the Convent servilely, nor make new customs, without the express consent of the said religious. It is interesting to compare these conditions with those in an earlier lease printed in Mr. Clark's first volume, No. XCIV.

Mr. Clark has appended several lists of the ecclesiastical dignitaries of the diocese, drawn from the documents he has collected, and they, of course, form by far the most complete as well as most authentic lists that have been produced. The same has also been done with the officers of the lordship. There is an excellent index. It is but just to quote the following from Mr. Clark's brief preface : "The first volume was printed at a private press ; the others are from the press of Mr. William Lewis of Cardiff, the not unworthy successor in the typographic art of the well-known press of Llan-doverly." No higher nor better deserved words of praise could be uttered.

EDWARD OWEN.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS AT CAERNARVON.—In the month of January last a piece of ground at Segontium was opened for the erection of two houses, and it was reported to me that various fragments of pottery were found. The weather was excessively inclement, and I had a bad cold, and was for some days unable to go and inspect the place. When I did so I found a square piece of ground uncovered to the depth of 4 or 5 ft., for the erection of two moderate-sized houses, and the builder informed me that he had found the slate-edging of what he had no doubt were the kerbstones of street-footways, and also three wells.

Owing to the snow and sleet, and the tramping of numerous boys, who always crowd where any new work is commenced in a town,



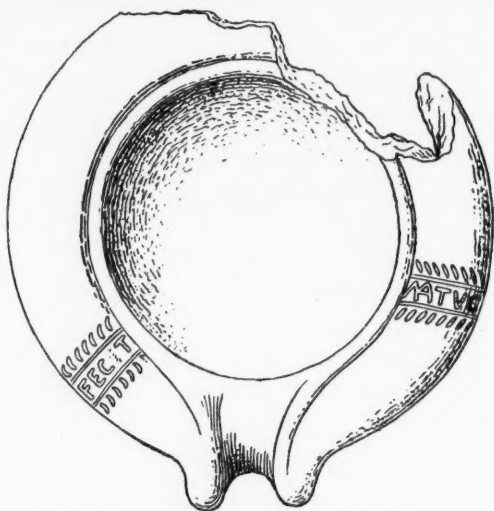
Roman Mortarium found at Segontium.

the place was not very easy to examine; but I found three drains formed of rough slate slabs of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in length. The drains were formed carefully, with two sides and top and bottom flags. I have no doubt that what were considered to be wells were cess-pools which had received the drainage of adjacent houses through

the drains already mentioned, and that what the builder considered to be the sides of footways were portions of one side of drains, the other side and top and the bottom of which had somehow been removed, or probably had never been completed. I saw great numbers of small pieces of pottery, but too small and broken to enable me accurately to judge of the shape or design.

Hearing that Mrs. C. A. Jones, living at that end of the town of Carnarvon, was in possession of two articles found at the excavations, I wrote and requested her to send me a sketch, which she kindly supplied, and from which the illustrations here given were made. The inscription, FECIT MATUC, I had no difficulty in at once making out to be FECIT MATUCENUS (Fecit Matucenus), there being a ligature between the M and the A of Matucenus, as so often happens in Roman inscriptions, and the name Matucenus being a familiar one amongst Roman potters. The sides are 12 in. in width by 3 in depth.

The finding of *purely Roman remains* in this, as in all other cases, is a proof of the folly of the assertion that the British occupation of



Fragment of Samian Ware found at Segontium.

subsequent date was on the precise spot of the Roman town. The Roman outer defences of necessity extended to the sea-front at the entrance of the estuary of the Seiont, and would therefore cover the Edwardian town; so that a British town there would be covered by the description "Segontium", as the name Carnarvon would to-day cover "Segontium", into the heart of which the modern town ex-

tends. The site of "Segontium" is the property of Mr. Assheton Smith, who has kindly arranged to let no more land for building without giving me information in time to enable me to inspect it, and he will arrange with the tenants for the preservation of the property found in digging foundations.

LLEWELYN TURNER.

ROMAN BRONZE CUPID FOUND AT SEGONTIUM.—The bronze Cupid here shown was picked up in June 1893, by the side of some houses in the course of erection on the north side of the Beddgelert Road, Carnarvon. The figure was found in a heap of rubbish composed



Bronze Cupid found at Segontium.

of charcoal, bones, and teeth of oxen, and fragments of Samian and other wares, which had been uncovered in the process of levelling around the houses. It is now in the Museum at Ellesmere.

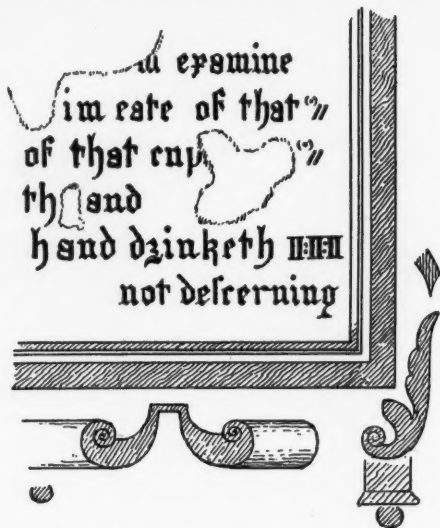
HAROLD J. E. PEAKE.

Ellesmere. Sept. 24th, 1893.

THE CARDIFF MUSEUM.—We are glad to hear that Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., has recently been appointed Curator of the Cardiff Public Museum and Art Gallery. Mr. Ward has contributed several articles to *The Antiquary* on Local Museums, including one dealing with the collection of which he now has charge. Under his able management there is no doubt that the Museum will be greatly improved, and

will become more worthy of the town in which it is situated. The Museum Committee have in view the formation of a series of casts of the early crosses of Glamorganshire, which should be of great value to students of Celtic art.

MURAL PAINTING AT TREGYNON CHURCH, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—The restoration of Tregynon Church has just been commenced, and on taking down the Blayney family monument, a mural painting, like the sketch enclosed, was found behind it. The letters I have given



Wall-Painting at Tregynon Church.

are quite plain, but the remainder of the text is either obliterated or covered with whitewash. At the right-hand side of this panel can be seen a few faint letters belonging to some older writing, and even under the whitewash it appears there are other words.

W. SCOTT OWEN.

Cefnwifed, Newtown, Montgomeryshire.
March 9, 1893.

A NEW WELSH ARCHÆOLOGIST.—About the first week in October Mr. John Morris of Rwyddfagatw Farm, in the parish of Llanegwad, Carmarthenshire, was extending a pond which supplies water to work a threshing-machine, and had to dig for some distance into

the peaty soil adjoining. At a depth of 5 ft. he found in the peat what appeared to him a very nice and curiously shaped smooth stone. He thought it would make a pretty ornament if painted. A servant had actually commenced to blacklead it, when a young visitor came forward, glanced at the stone, and gave orders that it should not be touched. "That is one of the old stone things people used to fight with", said the lad. "I saw a picture of one in a book of my father's. It was buried with an old chieftain, the book said." This lad of twelve years old is Horatio Thomas, a nephew of Mr. Morris, and son of Mr. J. Cerridfryn Thomas, Science Master at Carmarthen Grammar School. He carried home his prize triumphantly.

It proves to be a finely shaped, large-sized, and well-preserved celt; so smooth that it may almost be called polished. It is just 10 in. long, 8 in. round the thickest part, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. along the knife-edge end. It is neither of flint nor jade, but of a kind of grey granite, in which some specks of felspar and mica are visible. Horatio Thomas took a second class (South Kensington) certificate in chemistry at the age of nine, and has gained several other certificates since. Now in his twelfth year he has turned archæologist. In his time, short as it is, he has played many parts.

H. C. TIERNEY.

PARISH REGISTERS AT LLANSADWRN CHURCH, ANGLESEY.—When looking through the old Parish Register of Llansadwrn Church a short time ago I came across the following note: "Collected in the Parish Church of Llansadwrn Hen, twentieth of September 1663, towards the loss of Hexham in Northumberland, the sum of two shillings." It would be interesting to know the connection between Hexham and Llansadwrn.

HAROLD HUGHES.

Arvonian Buildings, Bangor.
Sept. 20, 1893.

CROSS-HEADS AT LLANDEILO FAWR, CARMARTHENSHIRE.—The following communication has been received from the Vicar of Llandeilo Fawr:—

"The two interesting cross-heads preserved in Llandeilo Fawr Church, drawings of which are given in No. 38, Fifth Series, of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, are represented, as to No. 1, as having been found in digging the foundations of the chancel; and as to No. 2, as having recently been dug up in the town. And as to this one a question is asked, 'Can this be the second cross mentioned by Col. Grant Francis as having been found with No. 1?' Now it may be of some utility hereafter that the real circumstances pertaining to both the above should be made known.

"No. 1 was found in the church, a little aside of the entrance to the

Dynevor Chapel in the north aisle of the church, where the lower, and the greater, portion of it was allowed to remain.

"No. 2 was found within a few yards of the entrance to the churchyard from Church Street, when my attention happily was called to it by the men who discovered it; for if such had not been the case, it would probably have been used for the covering of a drain the men were cutting, or would have been treated in time as worthless, as subsequent events turned out in connection with the steps I took to get it preserved in the church.

"I feel proud that I have rescued the stone from being lost or destroyed, as well as the Ogam stone I was the means of preserving in 1878 at Pentrecwn, near Llywell, Breconshire, which is now in the British Museum, London.

"LEWIS PRICE.

"The Vicarage, Llandeilo.
Nov. 2, 1893."

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN VILLA AT CAERWENT.—In *The Western Mail* for Sept. 25th, 1893, it was announced that, whilst digging the foundations for some cottages in the course of erection for Mr. Lysaght of Bristol, a little to the north-west of Caerwent Church, and by the side of the high-road from Chepstow to Newport, the workmen struck upon some mosaic pavement, which proved to be portion of a Roman villa of considerable size. In reply to a letter of inquiry addressed by the Editor to Mr. R. Milverton Drake, architect, under whose superintendence the work is being carried out, he gives the following particulars regarding the find:—

"The excavations have not been on a very large scale, but sufficient has been opened up to show that we are on the foundations of a very extensive building having a frontage little short of 100 ft. I am taking a careful record of the various portions as they are unearthed. There are remains of a good mosaic floor, which I have copied full size. Coins and pottery are plentiful."

Mr. Milverton Drake indicates the general arrangement on a sketch-plan. The vestibule, with a mosaic floor, is approached by two steps, and is 88 ft. 5 in. long. On one side is a flue or drain, right against the wall, formed of freestone slabs at the bottom and side away from the wall. The bottom of this drain is 3 ft. 4 in. below the top of the wall now standing. The walls of the rooms are of coursed masonry, 1 ft. 6 in. thick. On the other side of the vestibule three rooms and a passage have been uncovered. The first room, next the entrance to the vestibule, has a mosaic floor, and measures 20 ft. by 20 ft.; the second room measures 27 ft. by 20 ft.; then comes a passage 8 ft. wide, and beyond, a small chamber only 10 ft. 6 in. wide.

REMOVAL OF GELLYDYWYLL INSCRIBED STONE TO CENARTH CHURCH-YARD.—The Rev. D. H. Davies, Local Secretary of the Cambrian Arch. Association for Cardiganshire, in a letter to the *Cardmarthen*

Journal, dated Oct. 16th, 1893, records the fact that the Gellydywyll inscribed stone has been removed, for better preservation, into Cennarth churchyard, by the direction of the Earl of Cawdor. The



The Gellydywyll Inscribed Stone.

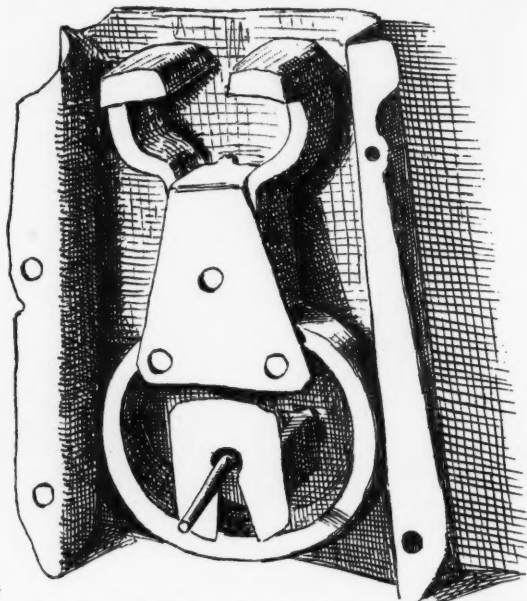
monument in question has already been described by Mr. G. E. Robinson in the *Arch. Camb.* (Ser. IV, vol. vii, p. 141, 1876). The inscription, which is in debased Latin capitals, reads

CYRCAGN =
FILI ANDAGELL =

The first name, *Curcagnus*, occurs also on the missing stone at Llandeilo Fawr in Carmarthenshire (*Arch. Camb.*, Ser. III, vol. iv, p. 345), and the second name, *Andagelli*, is found on the Ogam inscribed stone at Llandeilo in Pembrokeshire (*Arch. Camb.*, Ser. V, vol. v, p. 307).

The Gellydywyll Stone originally stood in a field called "Parc-maen-llwyd" (*i.e.*, "The Grey Stone Field"), near Cenarth Church. Many years ago a former owner of Gellydywyll had the pillar taken thence in order to place it over the grave of his favourite charger, near the mansion. Mr. John Morgan of Cenarth remembers being told by an aged labourer that he had assisted at the removal. It is even now believed that the stone is nothing more than the tombstone of a horse; and as a proof of this the credulous inhabitants point to the word *FILI* as being obviously equivalent to *filly*.

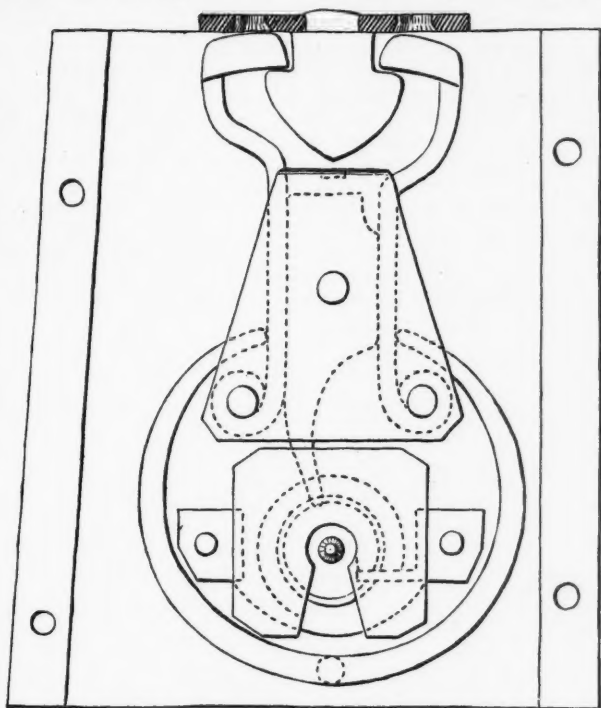
ANCIENT LOCK FOUND AT OYSTERMOUTH CASTLE.—The lock here illustrated is now in the Swansea Museum. It was found at Oyster-



Sketch of ancient Lock found at Oystermouth Castle.
Three-quarters real size.

mouth Castle in 1848 by the late Col. Grant Francis, and was exhibited at the Temporary Museum formed at Carmarthen on the occa-

sion of the Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association there in 1875.¹ The lock has at one time been fixed to a chest (not to a door), and its action is as follows. The works of the lock are enclosed in a thin wrought iron case, which is attached to the front of the chest, in a vertical position, by nails or screws. The part that is fitted to the lid is shaped like the ace of clubs on a playing-card; and when the chest is shut, this projecting piece of iron is inserted in a rectangular hole in the upper side of the lock-case.



Plan of ancient Lock found at Oystermouth Castle, showing Works. Two-thirds real size.

When it enters the lock-case it pushes apart two levers provided with ends bent at right angles, the object of which is to clutch the club-shaped piece firmly on each side as the levers come together again, thus preventing the opening of the lid until the key is applied. The two levers with bent or hooked ends are pressed together by

¹ See *Arch. Camb.*, Ser. IV, vol. vi, p. 424.

means of a C-shaped spring. When the key is turned in the lock, after passing the wards, it strikes against the end of a short lever, which in its turn acts upon the two long levers with bent ends, and by moving them apart releases the club-shaped piece attached to the lid. The wards are not fixed directly to the case, as in more modern locks, but are placed all together around the key-hole, in a small compartment, which can be detached from the case without disturbing the rest of the works.

Locks of the kind just described seem not to have been uncommon in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and were in all probability imported into this country from Germany. Specimens are to be seen in the Museums at Ipswich and South Kensington.

The principle of the mechanism of these locks is entirely different from that of any other except the common Chinese padlock. The idea may have been suggested by the barbed point of an arrow. In the lock found at Oystermouth the barbed portion is attached to the lid, and is released by enlarging the opening between the bent ends of the two levers within the case on the front of the chest. In some locks the ends of the levers themselves are barbed. In the Chinese padlock the barbs, instead of being rigid, are made like springs, and the key presses the barbs together, thus allowing the portion to which they are attached to be withdrawn.
